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\$80.  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
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June 18, 1919, Temperature 78.

Rainfall 1.41 inch.

Humidity 83.

June 18, 1918, Temperature 74

No. 17,493.

號八十月六年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1919.

日一廿月五年未己次歲年八國民華中

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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

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Splits 70 Cts. " "

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— A Word about

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

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WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 634.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE ANSWER TO GERMANY.

SHE MAY TRADE AGAIN.

ALLIES DESIRE PASSIONS OF WAR TO DIE.

BUT MAIN TERMS MUST STAND.

MUST SIGN IN 5 DAYS OR ...

LONDON, June 16.

This summary of the Allied reply to the German counterproposal has now been issued officially. In a covering letter the Allies, referring to the German protest against a "peace of violence," emphasise that the war was the greatest crime against humanity ever consciously committed by a nation calling itself civilised. It also emphasises Germany's responsibility for planning and starting a war in which seven million died and over twenty millions were wounded and suffered. It emphasises German responsibility for the savage and inhuman manner in which it conducted the war. The Allies believe they would be false to those who have given their all to save the freedom of the world if they were to consent to treat the war except as a crime against humanity and right.

Justice is the only possible basis of peace but it must be just for all. Justice is the due of the dead, the wounded, the orphaned and bereaved, for the peoples now struggling under debts exceeding thirty thousand millions sterling, and for the millions whose property German savagery spoliated and destroyed. This is why the Allies have insisted on the cardinal features of the treaty. Germany must undertake to make reparation to every victim to the uttermost of her power. The individuals responsible for the German aggression and outrages in the war must be handed over to justice, and Germany must submit for a few years to certain special disabilities and arrangements.

If these things are hardships for Germany, she brought them on herself. Somebody must suffer the consequences of war. Is it to be Germany or the peoples she wronged? The German revolution represents a great hope for peace and a new European order in the future, but it cannot affect the settlement of the war. The revolution was stayed until the German armies were defeated and until all hope of profiting by a war of conquest had vanished. The German people throughout the war supported the war and shared the responsibility of their government. They cannot now pretend, having changed their rulers after the war was lost, that it is just that they should escape the consequences of their deeds.

The peace the Allies propose is fundamentally a peace of justice. The Allies are satisfied that their territorial proposals accord with the agreed basis of peace and are necessary to the future peace of Europe. Therefore they are not prepared to modify them except in respects to be hereafter laid down. With regard to the economic and financial proposals of the Allies, they have no intention of strangling Germany or of preventing her taking her proper place in international trade and commerce. Provided she abides by the treaty of peace and abandons her aggressive and exclusive traditions in business the Allies intend that Germany shall have fair treatment in the purchase of raw materials and the sale of goods, subject to the temporary provisions mentioned in the interests of nations ravaged by Germany.

The Allies desire the passions of war to die as soon as possible and that all the nations, including Germany, may share the prosperity which comes from the honest supply of material needs. In order to make this intention clear a number of modifications have been made in the financial and economic clauses of the treaty but the principles on which the treaty was drawn must stand. The Allies are not prepared to modify the reparation proposals, which are designed to make the payment for reparation as easy and convenient as possible and are to be interpreted in that sense. But with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a fixed and definite sum payable by Germany, they are willing to accord Germany all reasonable facilities to enable her to survey the devastated regions and to make proposals for the settlement of the claims.

"THEIR LAST WORD."

The Allies emphasise that this covering letter and the attached memorandum constitute their last

word. They have examined the German counterproposal earnestly and carefully and consequently have made important modifications in the draft treaty, but in its fundamental outlines they stand by the treaty which must be accepted or rejected in its present form. Failing a declaration by the German delegation within FIVE DAYS that they are prepared to sign the treaty as now amended, THE ARMISTICE WILL IMMEDIATELY TERMINATE AND THE ALLIES WILL TAKE SUCH STEPS AS THEY THINK NEEDFUL TO ENFORCE THE TERMS.

### "DETERRENT TO OTHER RULERS."

In the summarised report of their reply the Allies, referring to the responsibility for the war, emphasise that their views are not merely based on the events between July and the outbreak of war. Autocratic Germany under its rulers' inspiration had been long bent on domination, aggression and war. The essential truth of the Allied charges are admitted by the German revolution. The Allies consider that the punishment of those principally responsible for so much worldwide misery and suffering is essential to justice and as a deterrent to other rulers. They cannot agree to the trial of the guilty by their own accomplices! The Kaiser is arraigned as a matter of high international policy. The accused will be ensured full rights and liberties regarding his defence in order that the judgment may be of the most solemn and judicial character. The Allies refute the Delegation's endeavour to prove that the peace treaty constitutes a breach of the basis of peace in accordance with Wilsonian principles.

### CONCEPTION OF JUSTICE LEFT OUT.

The Allies see no reason why Germany should not become a member of the League of Nations in the early future if her acts promise the necessary conditions. They are prepared to accord guarantees of protection to German minorities in the ceded territories. The German acceptance of the disarmament terms will hasten a general reduction of armaments. As regards the European political clauses, it is pointed out that the German Note misconstrued the Saar Basin provisions. The Delegation's refusal to "carry out reparation which would have the character of punishment" appears to exclude that conception of justice essential to any settlement. The Allies cannot admit a plebiscite for Alsace Lorraine. The Allies after defending the cardinal and guiding principles, as regards the eastern frontiers of Germany express their readiness in order to eliminate any possible injustice to reconsider that question.

### HELIGOLAND MUST GO.

The historical frontier between Pomerania and West Prussia will be respected. No part of Germany outside the ex-kingdom of Poland is included in the restored Poland. They point out that the isolation of East Prussia which Germany refuses to accept has existed for centuries. It is not original German land but a colony. Danzig is not incorporated in Poland because it is German. The Allies have decided that Upper Silesia must not be immediately ceded to Poland, nor until after a plebiscite under Allied control has been taken. The main point in the whole settlement is the inhabitants' genuine interest, and not the satisfaction of any national pride. Germans transferred to Poland are expressly safeguarded. The Memel district will be transferred to the Allies, as the status of the Lithuanian territories is not yet established. The articles regarding Heligoland must be unconditionally accepted. They are to be executed under the supervision of an Allied Commission.

### THE GERMAN COLONIES.

As regards the ex-German colonies, the Allies state that they have placed the native populations' interests before every other consideration. Germany's subordination of native interests to their own ambitions have

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

been revealed too completely to admit of the Allies consenting to make a second experiment and risking the fate of thirteen or fourteen million natives. Moreover the Allies are bound to safeguard security against the establishment of bases wherefrom the world's trade could be threatened. The loss of the German colonies need not hinder her development. The trade of the German colonies never represented more than a very small fraction of her total trade. It represented one half per cent. of her imports and exports in 1913. Of the total colonial products imported by Germany only three per cent. came from her own colonies and for natural reasons the German colonies were not capable of accommodating more than a very small proportion of German immigrants. The conditions laid down have been determined in accordance with international law and the natives' interests. The same applies to the regulation of German property in China.

### ADAMANT RE GERMAN NAVY.

The Allies cannot agree to any alteration of the main military conditions. Nevertheless they are willing to reduce the German army more gradually than at present stipulated, namely, to a maximum of 200,000 within three years. At the end of three years and every subsequent trimester Allied military experts will fix the strength of the German army for the ensuing period, in order to reduce it to the stipulated 100,000 as soon as possible, and in any case by March 31, 1920. The reduction of officers and runs will be similarly proportioned. The period allowed for the demolition of fortifications can be modified. "The German naval proposals cannot be entertained. The naval articles were carefully framed and must be accepted unconditionally. No negotiations are necessary hereon."

### REPARATION.

The Allies state that the German delegates misunderstood or misinterpreted the reparation proposals. The Allies welcome the German proposal to create a commission to cooperate with the Allied commission. Germany is invited to present evidence and submit special reparation proposals within four months of the signature of peace. Proposals particularly acceptable are those specifying the German offer of a lump sum in settlement of the whole or part of her liability or an offer to repair in part or whole any damaged district, or an offer of the use of labour therefor. Inspection facilities will be granted to further this, and the offers must be precise and unambiguous. The categories and reparation clauses are indisputable. The Allies without in anywise committing themselves now will within two years reply to any such proposals.

### A POOR PROSPECT.

The Allies criticise Germany's vague mention of five billion sterling in connection with reparation and point out that no interest, and no substantial payment is offered until 1927, whereafter undefined instalments are to continue over half a century. "The present value of such a prospect is small." The Allies, however, recognising the mutual desirability of a resumption of German industry are prepared to afford Germany commercial facilities therefor on conditions which cannot be laid down in advance and are subject to the special economic situation created for the Allies by German aggression. Meanwhile the draft treaty must be accepted as definitive and signed. The Allies cannot longer delay to assure their security. Germany cannot afford to deny its population this offer of peace. The reparation commission must begin its work. The only question open is how best to execute the treaty provisions.

### ALSACE LORRAINE UN-ENCUMBERED.

The Allies maintain the right to obtain payment for reparation, etc. in priority to settlement of all other German debts, but will approve certain exceptions. Germany must bear the cost of the military occupation of the Rhineland which is an essential guarantee. Germany cannot be credited with the value of captured war material but an important concession will be the recognition as a prior charge upon German assets of the payment for food supplies and raw material. Germany's prewar debt will be divided in due proportion between Germany and the ceded territories, but France cannot be required to assume part of the public debt for Alsace Lorraine.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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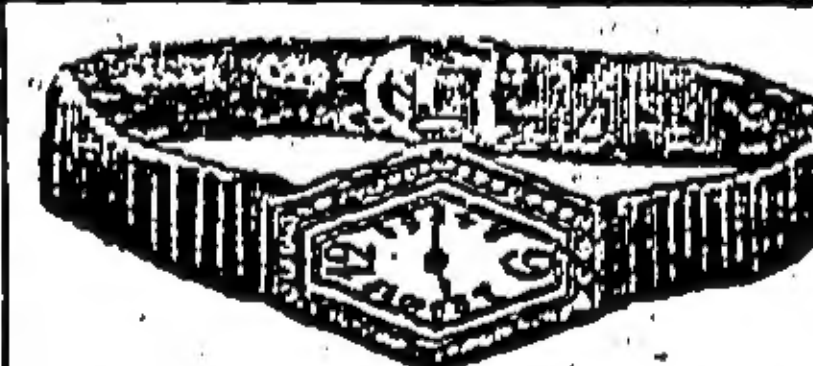
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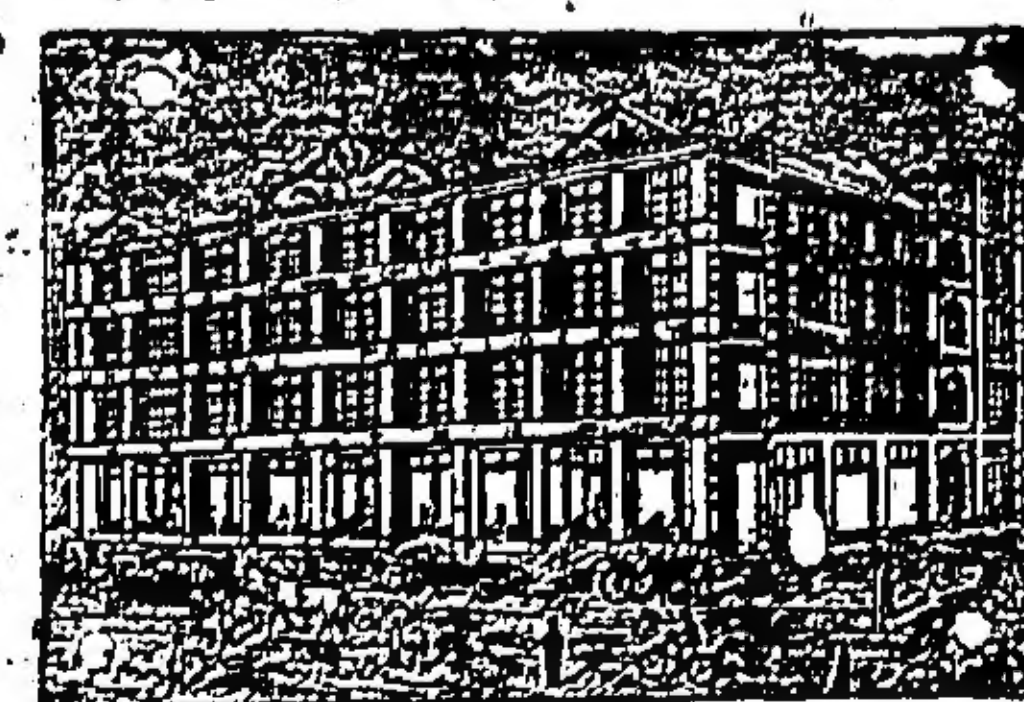
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THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

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**THURSDAY** June 19, 1919,  
commencing at 11 a.m.  
at No. 2 Saifec Terrace (ground floor),  
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A Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture,  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view from Wednesday the 18th  
inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.  
**GEORGE P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, June 14, 1919.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES  
Mr. GEORGE P. LAMMERT has received  
instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on  
**FRIDAY,**  
The 20th day of June, 1919, at 3 p.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable Leasehold property  
situate at Victoria in the Colony  
of Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground  
situate at Victoria aforesaid and known  
and registered in the Land Office as  
SUBSECTION 1 OF SECTION C OF  
INLAND LOT No. 1417 Together  
with the messuage erected thereon  
known as No. 20 Aberdeen Street  
Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years  
created by Crown Lease dated the 16th  
day of June 1888. Proportion of Annual  
Crown Rent \$6.50 Area about 952  
Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions  
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**JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,**  
Princes Buildings, 105 House Street,  
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Solicitors for the Mortgagees,  
or to

**MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,**  
The Auctioneer.  
Hongkong June 19, 1919.

**MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT** has received  
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**PUBLIC AUCTION**

on  
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the 26th day of June, 1919, at  
3 o'clock in the afternoon,  
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THE VERY VALUABLE LEASE-  
HOLD PROPERTY

known as and being No. 93 Connaught  
Road West situate on and comprising  
the whole of Marine Lot No. 403 in  
Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong  
and containing an area of about 1,354  
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IN ONE LOT.  
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The Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, June 16, 1919.

**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES**

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

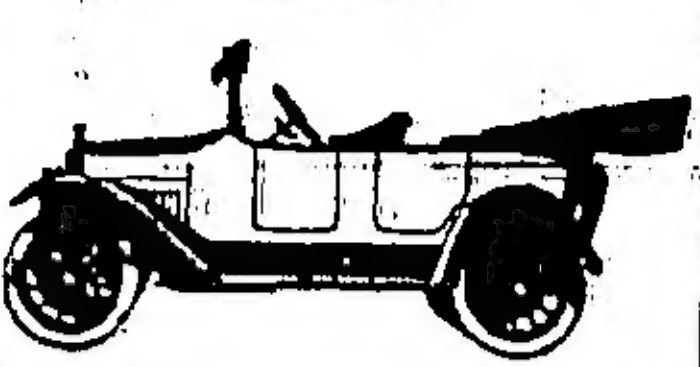
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship,  
"SADO MARU,"  
having arrived from the above Ports,  
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed  
that their Goods are being landed and  
placed at their risk in the Hongkong &  
Kowloon Wharves & Godowns Company's  
Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment  
will be sorted out mark by mark  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as  
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd June,  
1919, will be subject to rent.  
Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignees  
and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on **TUESDAY** and **FRIDAY**. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1919.

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Sole distributors of  
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Automobiles for Hire  
and for Sale  
at reasonable Prices.

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The Natural Milk Food for Infants.  
Invalids and Nursing Mothers.  
We have just received a large consignment

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**AMERICAN CHEESE,  
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Cheese is rich in protein and butter  
fat hence an important and valuable  
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**THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD  
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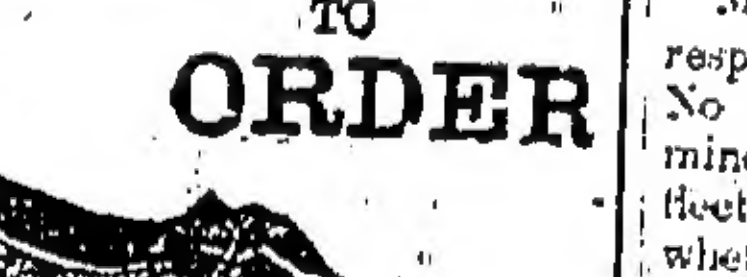
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Every kind of Footwear  
**MADE  
TO  
ORDER**



**CHERRY & CO.,**  
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Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
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SCORING  
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"Commander" stands  
supreme in its power to  
satisfy the most fastidious  
smokers. It is a mild,  
pleasing cigarette made  
in a "Super Size" case.

"Commander must be  
smoked to be appreciated"



This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

**A NEW PHILOSOPHY OF MIND.**

REVIEWED FOR THE "JAPAN CHRONICLE" BY JOSEPH McCABE.  
Author of "The Evolution of Man."

The Soul in Being. By NEIL GORDON MUNRO, M.D., F.R.C.S., Yokohama Japan Gazette Co. 125 pp.

Recent explorers, in their brave attempts to reach the North Pole, passed, as they advanced, the deserted stores and even the frozen bodies of their predecessors. They were not daunted, and the long story of heroic adventure has been growing by success in our day. One fanciful that some such feeling must trouble the man who sets out to frame a new philosophy of the nature of the mind. He seeks a destination far more remote and elusive than the Pole. He enters a path strewn with the wrecks, the discarded systems, of more than six thousand generations of thinkers. But the adventures along that arduous route are no more daunted than were the explorers of the frozen regions, and now Dr. Munro comes to sustain the tradition of courage and ingenuity. He has, he thinks, found a formula quite consistent with modern science, under which the remarkable phenomena of mind may be grouped and understood.

Most people are content in this respect with an attitude of reserve. No doubt it is useful to regard the mind as a spirit, but very little reflection is needed to show one that, whether this is true or no, it is not an explanation. Even if one assents to it, one does not feel that one has pierced the luminous realm of consciousness. Quite apart, therefore, from the idea that the mind is a spiritual reality, it remains for science and philosophy to enable us to understand thought and feeling as we understand the science and the temperature of the sun. Probably most people will agree that what is commonly offered us, whether from the side of philosophy or of science, is little more than a series of verbal formulas. Mind is the great central mystery of existence. Science seems to have scarcely reached the fringe of the problem, and philosophers, from Plato onward, leave us with our feeling of curiosity still unsatisfied. Has Dr. Munro opened a new vein of speculation which at least promises more than a few new verbal formulae? Although Dr. Munro conceived his theory long before the discovery of radium, we understand it best if we first recall the physical universe as that discovery has made it plain to us. All round us in space, and passing through even the densest of our terrestrial material, is an ocean of ether, as it is commonly called. It is, however, totally unlike an ocean in this, that it is traversed constantly in every direction, like a vast quivering jelly, by wave-movements of tremendous velocity. The dancing particles in a star 100,000 billion miles away cause wave-movements that reach our eyes. Round us all day these wave-movements pour upon our eyes from surrounding objects; while wave-movements in the air announce the aspects of nature to our ears. Now the specific discovery of modern physics is that in this ether there are not only wave-movements, but tiny whirlpool-movements, or vortices, which we call electrons, and which we have reason to believe, build up our material substances. What if the wave-movements that run upon our senses be converted into such vortices in the central chamber of the brain? What if they be stored there as permanent records of the impressions once made upon us? What if the mind is but an accumulation of these vortices, which were once impressions, responding like a vast and sensitive mechanism to the incoming thrills of nature? That is Dr. Munro's central idea. The mind is an orderly and immense group of "psychons," as he calls the vortices; memory is the touching to full activity, by waves of the same length, of some already transformed impression; our innate ideas, or instincts are the stores of vortices, inherited from a long line of ancestors. Here, he says, we have a basis, quite consonant with the most recent science, for a unity of the race, of the whole kingdom of life, on which we can securely build a world-wide idealism.

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**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**.....The leading Hotel in the Far East.  
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The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.  
Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with.  
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ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting throughout. Best of Food and Service.  
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Consultation free.

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(Continued on Page 3.)







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— PUMPS — 8.50 PER PAIR.  
**GLACE KID**  
and BOX CALF  
**LACE SHOES 9.50 PER PAIR.**  
**A BARGAIN!**

### BIRTHS.

SOMEKH. — On June 10, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Somekh, a son.

PARK. — On June 9, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Park, a daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

HAYES-PEARSON. — On June 7, at Shanghai, Mr. John Henry Hayes, to Miss Winifred Mildred Pearson, second daughter of Mr. J. H. Pearson, of M. Canton.

### DEATH.

CUMINE. — On June 9, at Shanghai, Claude Alexander Cumine, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cumine, aged 1½ months.

## The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1919.

### THE BOYCOTT AT SHANGHAI.

Only a few days ago we made the remark in this column that the local Government was in a different position vis-a-vis the boycott to that occupied by the Shanghai Municipal Council. Events have proved the remark well founded, though the respective positions are the reverse of what we had thought them. If Hongkong (with a stronger obligation and presumably more power) have chastised the agitators with whips, Shanghai (with what we had deemed less obligation and less power) has chastised them with scorpions. By the simple procedure of holding a meeting and drafting a notification the Municipal Council at Shanghai made a law. This was that no person should, under any pretence whatever, carry any flag or banner... bearing any inscription in Chinese. The penalty was instant arrest. The notification ended in these words, presumably copied from the ancient *huk'm lai* of the old Manchu autocracy, "Warning is duly given. Let all obey." They also closed the offices of the Chinese Students' Union, to prevent "political agitation." This sort of thing would take the breath away from a Radical griffin fresh from Home, for he would not realize that the position of Shanghai is unique among all world places, and that its conditions are peculiar. Shanghai still regards itself as a foreign reservation, which, indeed, was its natal status. The numerous Chinese who live, work, and own property

therein are regarded as present "on sufferance," though their numerical preponderance and the long duration of their usage might be held to have given them at least Squatters' Rights. While we must admit that a too high-handed attitude, it must be said that every citizen (vote or no vote) should feel bound by the regulations of the Settlement's peculiarly constituted authority. In effect, no matter what has been going on round it or close to it in the past, and no matter how indiscreet some of its more hot-headed European residents may have been at times, regarding politics that did not concern them, Shanghai has endured by being neutral. It has been the Belgium of the Far East, its neutrality guaranteed internationally. Consequently it cannot for a moment be gainsaid that the promoters of the recent anti-Japanese demonstrations put themselves utterly in the wrong.

Granting that, and making considerable allowance for irritation caused by personal inconvenience, we may still express surprise at the unsympathetic attitude of a section of the people there. The attitude of the Press does not surprise us. It, of course, was trying to back the winner, to come down on the right side of the fence, and if it guessed wrongly, it would wriggle through to the popular side promptly. It was the impatience of the methods of the leading Shanghai people that surprised us. The Chinese are a people peculiarly amenable to argument, even when heated with the passion called patriotism, which seems to render some of our own people incapable of reason. It is only necessary to mention "Logic" to the most vehement Chinese, and he will put himself at least in the posture to listen. For instance, the Municipal Council took away all the Chinese flags flown over the premises of reputable and orderly Chinese, men of substance, presumably acting on the "law" or notification we quoted, but in what seemed a very arbitrary manner. This, to the Chinese patriots concerned, who were merely showing their colours, probably inure for self protection than for propaganda purposes, was a serious "loss of face." Had the agents of the Municipal Council gone to them quietly and explained the undesirability of augmenting an already strong feeling, they would probably have gained their end. As it is, they seemed so antipathetic that they must have increased the real danger of all such demonstrations, which is an indiscriminate anti-foreign feeling. As it is, that feeling is now undoubtedly present in a stronger degree than usual, and what the Europeans gained on the roundabout they may have lost on the swings. After all, there is the Chinese point-of-view, which cannot help regarding the Europeans

as intruders on Chinese soil even in Shanghai, which they have made prosperous (with Chinese help) and a refuge (without it). To discover that these intruders were frowning on their political manifestations from the outset, far from showing the least sympathy, and finally allowing their own fears to prompt what looked like high-handed procedure, must have confirmed and enhanced the Chinese mistrust. So far as we can see, from the accounts in an obviously hostile and biased Press, the Shanghai Students Union behaved quite correctly as soon as they saw what way things were going. We do not want to judge Shanghai too harshly. We remember that there have been several very nasty riots in Shanghai before, and we know something of the effects of panic and of fear. The boy who killed the toad, to "serve it right for being a toad," betrayed a psychology something like that of the Shanghai authorities. That the "toad" might have certain elementary rights simply did not occur to them. Moreover, a boycott can be a great nuisance to others than those it is aimed at, and "when self the wavering balance shakes, 'tis rarely right adjusted." Unfortunately, as our argument is meant to show, the line taken must have done more harm than good. We need not say that we disapprove of and condemn the Chinese agitation so far as it has been deliberately fomented and organized. It also was a mistake. There is no doubt in our mind that President Wilson did not oppose the pro-Japanese settlement of the Shanghai question because he was too wise to drop the substance for the shadow. To wreck the League of Nations before it was set on its feet would have been to bid a final farewell to all hope of justice for China. As we said a little while ago, once the League of Nations gets into action, as an established and going concern, the Chinese claims could and would be reconsidered, and we have little doubt that they would be satisfied. With so many Europeans openly and incorrigibly sceptical about the L.O.N., we suppose it is too much to expect the Chinese to put their trust in it. Yet that is precisely what we would advise them to do. There is no other well grounded hope for them.

### "ONLY."

The snobbish "divinity" that doth hedge a king, even when that king is worse than a busted flush, hangs on in a queer way. Any ordinary man talking of a "narrow escape" by himself, in the way about to be mentioned, would be heartily laughed at, and as for the Press, its editors would rave if such "copy" were turned in about a plain citizen. An item, discredited to our airman. In one case His Pomposness was there "only 50 minutes before." In the other His Crazyness was "only 16 miles distant." Isn't it contemptible? The British Press misses level-headedness by "only a million years." We are all human, even the wisest of us, and we all have our faults and errors; but to be able to see clearly the sickening persistency with which the rest of the mob goes on doing the *hokio* to a busted flush is almost to compel an arrogant self-conceit. Hero-wo ship is no bad thing, really, but the heresies should be the right sort. Those that have merely got a lot of money, or who have had the misfortune to be born in the sickly pulchre, should not be regarded with any particular concern. Come to think about it, we are making ourselves ridiculous. We are writing about humans. How God must laugh as we pen the word "heroes" in that connection.

### CIRCUSES.

The Encyclopedia Britannica says that the modern circus "has little in common" with the classical circus of Rome. On the contrary, it has much. The "circus procession" is not only a transparent advertisement to attract patronage; it is also the ancient *pompae*, and circus proprietors who know the traditions of their trade often include certain features reminiscent of its origin. Internally, the chariot (*rigae*) is often introduced, and the *desultores* (man with a horse under each foot) are a regular feature of all proper and orthodox sawdust programmes. Even the clown's expletive, "krikey," may be regarded as a relic of the Greek name for the old show. In the ancient and modern circus the galloping horse is the main point. The most striking difference between new and old is that whereas the modern clown stands in the ring, the ancient one lolled in the imperial box, and that the modern one is more amusing and more popular. We all love him, and pay the reverence due to age to his jokes. Many philosophers have striven to analyse the sense of humour, and many tedious books exist as evidence of their diligence, including the comparatively recent essay by the boomed and empty Bergson. The circus clown demonstrates the answer to the problem. Nightly. Go and see Bostock's.

### HEAR, HEAR!

China Mail readers are recommended to read the editorial article in this morning's *Daily Press*. That is the sort of thing that needs to be said over and over again; if our race is to keep its place in the forefront of civilization. It has given us real pleasure to read it, twice, and we would reprint it *in toto* if we hadn't already sufficiently flouted the conventions. It is an elegantly written article stimulated by Haig's despatch, and especially by his reference to the New Army (somewhat dubiously regarded by the Regular gang suffering *jaalousie de métier*). It (the article) remarks incidentally that the achievements of the New Army are a conclusive answer to the pro-conscriptorists (thoughtless parrots) and passes on to quote the "well-deserved tribute" to our universities and public schools which "in the formation of character... have no rivals." That is Haig's, not the *Daily Press's*, and it is the only blemish in the article. Thank heaven the literary artistry of the writer made him avoid the old rot about "the playing fields of Eton." Because, of course, only half an eye is needed to see that Haig threw that in as a sop to a touchy Cereberus, his own testimony immediately ensuing demonstrating chiefly that "in the formation of character" those institutions do have rivals. How otherwise explain the mere editor who commanded a division, (*à la four river*) the taxicab driver who commanded a brigade, the cook, the insurance clerk, the police inspector, the coal miner, the market gardener, who "rue" to command battalions? These facts not only constitute a magnificent justification of democracy; they shatter the old claim of Class to a special "character." [Haig's emphasis and our amazed delight are a naive sort of surviving snobbery.] This is a mischievous myth that has too long been a handicap in our country. This is not to say that the average level of "character" in the public school and university classes is not higher than the average level of the proletariat. The proletariat admits that cheerfully, because it is a claim of shame by those who make it without seeing that it ought to be so, as long as they seek to monopolise the opportunities for character uplift. (Culture follows comfort.) The war has proved that the raw material of our race is such that, even without their special advantages, it can rise above the "character" they brag about. Does "the parable of the talents" mean nothing to them? As our contemporary asks, in a thought-compelling sentence, "who can estimate the gifts which have been lost through neglect?" Read the article, please—think it over. You need it.

### THE BOYCOTT.

#### MORE SHANGHAI INCIDENTS.

A Chinese chauffeur and some Japanese had an argument in Yuhang road. The Japanese stabbed him. Seven Japanese were arrested, five in connection with the stabbing affair, one for carrying a dangerous weapon, and the seventh for stabbing a coolie employed at a police station.

The chauffeurs started a strike. The *taipans* resented this, and their organ proposed that the chauffeurs' licences should be withdrawn, that their wages should be "cut," and so on.

Wharf hands also struck. Like-wise 1,000 hands of the Old Dock. A "comic" incident was an enterprising notice in the window of J. D. Chang & Co., that free medical attention would be given to injured students!

A baton charge dispersed a crowd which resented the removal of badges from demonstrators.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce issued a notice begging the shops and workmen to resume work.

### ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—  
J. Reid Esq. .... \$ 20.00  
W. Murray Scott Esq. .... 20.00  
E. Banfield Aubrey Esq. .... 10.00  
J. Dalziel Esq. .... 10.00  
J. W. Stewart Esq. .... 3.00

### V.R.C. FETE.

Weather permitting a Night Fete will be held at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday evening 21st inst.

The entries for the swimming events show that there is no lack of interest this year.

There is a Ladies' race, also 100 yards handicap for the army and navy. We hope these two races will be well represented as they are always popular.

### STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Ghauborlin's Tablets. Give them a trial. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *s. Brazil Maru*, 5,880 tons deadweight, under construction at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, was launched on May 31.

Mr. D. H. O'dell, of Yokohama, and Miss A. F. Frost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Frost, of London were married on June 3.

The Tokyo Shipyard, Tsukijima, Tokyo, which was established in July, 1917, has now closed down and curtailed all business contracts.

On the night of May 27 by the R.I.M.S. *Minto* Brigadier-General A. E. Borton, D.S.O., A.F.C., arrived at Jesselton for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of this country as an air route port. He left next evening for Kuching, Sarawak.

The wedding took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on Saturday June 7, of Mr. John Henry Hayes and Miss Winifred Mildred Pearson. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. J. Walker. The bride was given away by Mr. Dierckling, and Mr. Willnot acted as best man.

The China Merchants S. N. Co. is preparing plans for the construction of three new ships, one to be a river steamer of the *Kiangwah* type and the others coast boats of the *Hsichang* type. On the completion of these, the company intends to order a further three coast ships.

The steamer *Nichinan Maru* (3,000 tons) owned by Busai S.S. Co. of Osaka collided with the steamer *Sago Maru*, (5,000 tons) owned by Suzuki-Shoten of Kobe early Sunday morning June 1, off Mutsu Shima, Okayama, and the former went down being badly damaged in the hull below the waterline. All of the crew were saved.

Seoul despatches report that the number of Koreans found guilty and sentenced in the Seoul District Court since the riots broke out reaches more than 700, most of whom appealed. Those who inflicted injuries on policemen were punished by terms in jail as heavy as 7 years and others got from 3 months to 3 years.

There has already been some trouble with a foreign teacher at the Peiyang University, where, through pressure by the students, an American professor Mr. Bayard Lyon has been notified that his services are no longer required. Mr. Lyon is married to a Chinese lady and has been an honoured member of the staff for many years, states the *C. Critic*.

Rumours have recently been circulating to the effect that the Governor of the Dutch East Indies, Count van Limburg Stirum, was about to tender his resignation, and that Mr. Fock, Chairman of the Second Chamber, would presumably succeed him. The Hague Correspondence Bureau learned upon inquiry at the Colonial Department that nothing was known there of intention to resign on the part of the Governor General.

The Japanese Government, says the *Asahi*, have decided to confiscate all German property in Japan and a law relating to the control of enemy private properties will shortly be promulgated. According to the new law all the property belonging to the German and Austrian Governments as well as property belonging to their peoples in Japan, her territories and occupied land, will be confiscated and the value thereof deducted from the indemnity to be settled later.

The fee for the special urgent instalment of telephones will be increased, from the current year, to 500 yen for Tokyo and Osaka and 400 yen for Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto and Kobe. The former rates were 300 yen for Tokyo, 250 yen for Osaka and 200 yen for Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya and Yokohama. The acceptance of applications for urgent instalment will be commenced shortly. The "urgent" instalment of telephones will perhaps be discontinued from next year.

On the night of May 28 a regular typhoon swept over Chefoo, and a Dutchman in the service of Chefoo Harbour Works Co., who happened to be out in a motor boat was caught in the storm and drifted out to sea. A search party was organized, and was out all night, and they only found him the next day, 13 miles from Chefoo Bluff. He had no food or water with him and had one Chinaman who went off his head with fright. They were eventually picked up next morning by Mr. Thos. Wright, the Harbour Master.

Lieut. Col. Eustace Clementi Smith, a son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, former governor of this Colony, passed through Hongkong the other day. He had seen the bust of his father, subscribed for by admirers at home and to be sent out here, and the family thought it an excellent likeness and greatly admired it. Sir Cecil stood out among the Governors of this Colony as the perfect diplomat. He founded the Queen's Scholarships, of which there are so many Straits boys distinguished holders.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth '3s. 6 15/16d.

To-day's return shows six cases of plague and one of *c.s. fever*.

The *Korea Maru* brought 274 bags of mail this morning, all American Mail.

The *Prometheus* brought a cargo of coal from Hongay yesterday consigned to Thoresen and Co.

The Blue funnel Steamer *Euryades* brought 3,000 tons of coal to Hongkong this morning from Muke.

The *Taming* (Capt. A. Tucker) arrived from Manila yesterday afternoon with 2,200 tons of general cargo.

The American *s.s. Hanamet* (Capt. J. Lennox) brought 2,700 tons of rice and meal from Saigon this morning.

The *B. and S. Suiyang* (Capt. J. Gibbs) from Shanghai brought 1,000 tons of general cargo to this port yesterday afternoon.

The lady who runs passenger boat A1501V risked carrying 10 passengers more than allowed by her licence. This turned out very unprofitable as P.C. Blackman caught her infringing the rules. She had nothing to say before or after. Captain T aylor fined her \$15.

Ten Japanese women typists have been engaged by the Foreign Office at salaries in advance of the usual figure because of their ability to keep a secret, says a Japan paper. The secrets are many and weighty in their work in the Treaty Commission room, which chiefly relates to revision of treaties with the Powers to conform with post-war conditions.

We are still getting new side-lights on the mentality of the British Army, and the latest is one of the most delightful. Lieut Colonel Dale Logan, in his address on gas-poisoning to the British Medical Association, mentioned that canaries and white mice were used as tests for the presence of carbon monoxide, but the soldiers made pets of the canaries and often put them in the safest place.

If our few but noisy Bolsheviks could be officially dosed with some of their own medicine, and given practical experience of the working of their theories, they would probably find themselves largely in accord with Tommy Atkins when supplied with a Russian delicacy in lieu of his customary "home made" jam ration. It happened that the Commissariat at Baku were very short, even of plum and apple, so caviare was issued to the troops instead. A few days later an apologetic sergeant replied to "Any complaints?" "Beg pardon, sir, but the men don't seem to like this Russian jam. They say it's got such a fishy taste."

A panther which may or may not have been reading the story of Androcles and the lion called at Raub Hospital recently, and strolled into the leper ward in which was one patient, who seized a lamp and held it to the animal's face. The panther instead of holding up its paw for treatment was off like a streak—straight into a trap that had been set overnight by Dr. Peart's boy for a musang suspected of more than a passing fancy for chickens! On the following morning the boy repaired to the trap and there beheld the panther. He did not wait to say good morning, but bolted. Later on a number of hospital attendants bandaged the patient, which was subsequently purchased by Mr. Aune for the sum of fifteen dollars.—S.F.P.

### ASKED TO PAY TWICE.

#### DELIVERY COOLIE WHO MADE A GOOD COLLECTOR.

'Ngan Loi is an odd-job coolie employed by the Yuen Lee firewood shop, Yaumati, to deliver firewood to customers. He has ideas "above his station." Bills were made out in advance by the shop, and kept behind the counter, to be collected later. On April 2, Ngan Loi is alleged to have taken one of the bills made out to the Sincere Company, and presented it for payment. He was paid \$3.99 and signed a receipt for it.

When the bills were missed from the shop, duplicates were made out. The mystery thickened however, when the Sincere Company was approached and refused to make payment. They showed the receipt. The name on it gave no clue. The Coolie presented a second bill to the Sincere Company and was paid \$6.75. When he attested the same signature Lee Sing on the receipt the Company became suspicious, and took him to the firewood shop. He made an attempt to bolt but was arrested. Before Mr. R. O. Hutchison today he pleaded guilty to receiving money by false pretences. Six weeks.

### BOSTOCK'S CIRCUS.

#### STORM CAUSES SLIGHT PANIC.

#### A WONDERFUL SHOW.

Last night was the opening night of Bostock's Royal Italian Circus. The weather had been bad during the day and was threatening at night. To the general surprise the spacious marquee was almost completely filled, there being no blank spaces anywhere.

There were prancing ponies, tricky trapezists, enterprising equilibrists, clever clowns, astonishing acrobats, mimicking monkeys, dancing dogs, brass band, and the marvellous Maximo, wire-walker. The programme went along with a swing to the enjoyment of the audience. The small ponies (which will interest the children immensely) were clever. They were completely under the control of the ringmasters. They went in and out of barriers, calculated with their hoofs, pranced on their hind legs and generally helped with a clever show. The monkeys were smart and well trained. Riding on ponies, and doing tricks on the rope, the monkeys did everything except talk.

The dogs were splendid and what was pleasing to the audience they were full of spirit. The dog that went up the ladder and took a flying leap down seemed to do it as gladly as going for a nice chop bone. Another bright little doggie did somersaults, and in the second half they all came out in neat dresses and the programme said they were for a fancy dress ball. They danced and jigged to some tunes.

A very popular turn was Mme. Loree. This graceful young lady pleased by her daring tricks on the trapeze. Her turns were novel, some new and all nice. She finished up by playing a cornet while entwined in a rope suspended head downwards in the air. Long and loud applause marked her departure from the arena.

The acrobats were a tough looking trio. The lady was of unusual strength and the men did some smart stunts.

The clowns, especially Spuds, were a live lot and contributed their quota of fun. They were here, there, and everywhere, tripping, tumbling, talking, always attempting a lot, yet always doing nothing.

What was generally admitted to be the *piece de resistance* was the last item of the first half, Maximo, described as the Cuban wonder, was truly wonderful in his wire rope feats. Frankly he is in advance of any we have seen and we are not inclined to dispute the assertion of the manager to a *China Mail* reporter that Maximo is the cleverest man at his game in the world.

His contortions, walking, running and dancing on the wire were astonishing. He capped this by forcing the wire to and fro as a child would a swing yet he seemed to keep his balance on the wire almost as easily as the average man does on the earth. The rounds of applause that greeted his turns were wholehearted and well deserved. The interval followed Maximo's exit.

RAIN AND WIND CAUSES LITTLE PANIC. The second half was going on splendidly until the dogs were at the fancy dress ball. A few heavy showers had made an appearance in the first half. Now (11.05) the rain fell with intensity and the wind blew with considerable force. Unfortunately there were some silly pieces of loose canvas near the entrance and these flapped vigorously at the instance of the wind. Then the lights went out for a moment and this caused a little panic and an attempt to get out. Fortunately a few people near the entrance called out that all was well and the band played on. The audience settled down again but the rain fell harder than ever although only a few drops came through the canvas which without the severest test last night it is likely to have excepting a typhoon.

When the lights momentarily failed again the people got nervous and began to leave as soon as the lighting was restored. As they left the tent they were immediately saturated with rain as it was pouring heavily. The ferries were filled with clothes-soaked people, all talking of their experience.

It was an unfortunate end to a splendid show, or rather part of the show.

Given fine weather it is probable that all last night's visitors will go again to see the part they missed. There is a matinee to-day at 5 p.m. and the usual night performance at 9.15. As a show for all ages it can honestly be recommended.

### PRESENCE OF MIND.

We all know the story of the boy who was caught creeping through a gap in the fence of the orchard. Asked "where he was going," he said "back again," and suited his procedure to his parley. Similar presence of mind was shown by a Chinese house break in this morning. Caught in No. 110, Des Vaux Road, West, he told Magistrate Hutchison that he was merely paying a call on a friend. The Cadi considered a month sufficient.



## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

[Continued from Page 1.]

## THE ANSWER TO GERMANY.

## GERMAN FINANCIERS WARNED OFF.

LONDON, June 18.

Poland is also exempted and the German colonies which have not paid their way. They cannot possibly assume any part of the German debt, nor can any Mandatory State be required to do so. Germany will be compelled to alienate the greater part of her foreign securities and no longer continue intimately involved in the Allies' or in Russia's financial and economic life.

Owing to Germany's illegal acts, many of the Allies are in a state of economic inferiority, therefore certain non-reciprocal conditions in the matter of commercial exchanges have been imposed for a minimum of five years. Reciprocity, however, will be applied whenever possible. The Allies accept a few changes regarding waterways and railways, for example, the free transit through Poland between East Prussia and the rest of Germany.

## SNIPING SHIPS ON YANGTSE.

The Ichang correspondent of the N. C. Daily News, writing on June 10, says: Admiral Sir F. Tudor returned from Chungking two days ago. On the trip down from Chungking the *Widgeon* unfortunately was fired on and Admiral Tudor is said to have had a narrow escape from being wounded. A shot actually landed on a table in the chart room by which he was sitting, but a few minutes before. The str. *Anlon* on her last trip down was again fired on, and though no one was injured yet there might well have been seeing that the ship was hit 12 times. It is, perhaps, a good thing that the dangers attending the navigation of the river above Ichang have been so effectively brought to the Admiral's notice, and it may result in more energetic measures being taken to put a stop to this senseless shooting at ships.

## MAY RUBBER RETURNS.

New Zealand Malay—10,911 lbs.  
Borneo Perak—28,350 lbs.  
Dindang—13,521 lbs.  
Kalubi—3,165 lbs.  
Cicaly—35,391 lbs.  
Glochester—18,660 lbs.  
Glensale—30,900 lbs.  
Hill Rise—16,800 lbs.  
Hopeland—6,070 lbs.  
Lower Perak—15,700 lbs.  
Ratanui—24,349 lbs.  
Trolak—30,500 lbs.  
Ayer Kuning—66,000 lbs.  
Bradwall—59,049 lbs.  
Chersonese—48,154 lbs.  
Dennistown—45,000 lbs.  
Highlands and Lowlands—119,557 lbs.  
Klabang—25,130 lbs.  
Krian—14,000 lbs.  
Sungei Krian—56,853 lbs.  
Sungei Way—51,548 lbs.  
Banteng (Selangor)—34,030 lbs.  
U. S. Betong—100,633 lbs.  
Djasinga—92,891 lbs.  
Langan—68,000 lbs.  
Kasintoe—61,900 lbs.  
Bandar Sumatra—48,850 lbs.  
Eastern Sumatra—30,262 lbs.  
Glen Bervie—24,727 lbs.  
Langkat Sumatra—33,200 lbs.  
Lankat Rubber Co.—50,500 lbs.  
Serding Central—27,757 lbs.  
Taming—67,031 lbs.  
Pangkajene—82,000 lbs.  
Bangoen Poeria—58,000 lbs.  
Batu Rata—40,865 lbs.  
Pundut—33,000 lbs.  
Palepah Valley—29,200 lbs.  
Kota Tinggi (Johore)—24,000 lbs.  
Signiting—13,000 lbs.  
Cloveley—9,803 lbs.  
Burma Development—7,254 lbs.  
Jimah—26,376 lbs.  
Bukit (K. B.)—5,000 lbs.  
Sitiawan Mission—4,864 lbs.  
Sembrong—2,709 lbs.  
Selangor United—19,031 lbs.  
(Corrected).

As one ship left the Kowloon Wharves this morning, three were making ready to go alongside.

The marriage of Mr. J. C. Hutchison to Miss Dora Winifred Evans took place at Shanghai on June 11. The bride looked charming in a dress of white crepe satin and lace, with a tulle veil and a wreath of orange blossoms. She was attended by two bridesmaids—Miss Jean Hutchison and Miss Audrey Fowler—and Mr. E. G. Masters acted as best man. The honeymoon will be spent in Japan.

## SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. It is prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE THE CRIME JUSTICE.)

## A BIG CALENDAR.

The Judge Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning. There is the usual number of Chinese cases, one of battery in which two Japanese are concerned, and a serious case of an indecent assault in which James MacBean Tulloch, a sergeant of the police, now suspended from service, is concerned.

In connection with this case, it is understood that it will not be heard until Wednesday week as Dr. McKenny, the medical witness is indisposed and unable to attend the Court.

Both the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge on this morning in order to cope with the comparatively heavy list.

**RETURN FROM BANISHMENT.**  
The first case called was that in which a Chinese named Chou Luk is charged with returning to the Colony on May 21 last after having been banished for life on October 17, 1918.

His Lordship asked "guilty" and also admitted that he had returned on a previous occasion when he was banished for ten years.

His Lordship (to the prisoner): Your case is not so bad as many of the others which I had before me. They returned many times. Nevertheless, yours is a serious offence because you have been sent away for life. However, I am going to pass a lenient sentence in the hope that you will not return again, but if you do, I will impose a very heavy sentence. You will be imprisoned with hard labour for 18 months after which term you will again be banished.

## BRIBING A REVENUE OFFICER.

The next case called was that in which two Japanese, named Koshima and Okada who were charged with giving a bribe and procuring and giving a bribe respectively.

The first prisoner while admitting giving the bribe, said the money was handed to him by No. 2. The second accused admitted giving the money to No. 1 but denied bribery.

At his Lordship's request, the Acting Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., outlined the case briefly and said that on May 24 last, while the s.s. *Yuan Mun* was in port, Chief Revenue Officer Wilkins and several others went on board to search for opium. When near a spot where opium was afterwards discovered, the two prisoners, the ship's storekeeper and quarter-master respectively, came up and the first prisoner handed to one of the searchers two notes for 100 rupees each with the request not to search that particular spot. It would be seen from the depositions, said counsel, and the prisoners admitted it, that the second prisoner supplied the money and the first accused handed it over. Counsel said the Crown took a serious view of the matter because Chinese Revenue Officers are open to such bribes in view of the fact that they get nothing from a haul of opium. Such bribery must be checked and he asked his Lordship to pass an exemplary sentence.

His Lordship told the prisoners that Revenue Officers have to perform their duty and prevent the smuggling of such stuff as opium into the Colony, and to attempt to bribe them to remain blind to the movement of smugglers is a serious offence. They would both be imprisoned with hard labour for three months.

## ALLEGED FORGERY.

Wong Wui Nam was then called to answer a charge of forgery.

The Attorney-General informed his Lordship that he was sorry he was not prepared to go on with the case as the principal witness who is supposed to be in Canton cannot be found. He asked that the case be held over until Monday week, June 20, and Mr. P. X. d'Athna who prosecuted in the Police Court will, in the meantime try to trace the missing witness.

Hon. Mr. Alabaster, for the defence, raised no objection and his Lordship granted the Attorney-General's application.

His Lordship then adjourned his Court until to-morrow morning.

(BEFORE THE PUISNE JUDGE.)

In Mr. Justice Melbourne's Court, Mr. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted in the case in which two Chinese, Chan Hing and Wong Chun, were charged with attempting to murder two Parsee gentlemen, Messrs. B. J. Tavaria and J. C. Langhina, or in the alternative, with assaulting them with the intent to maim.

The prisoners, who were undefended, pleaded "not guilty."

The following were on the Jury: Messrs. W. L. R. Wesson, F. Rapp, L. E. dos Remedios, C. Stewart, B. W. Tapp, J. Wilson and A. P. Samy.

Outlining the case for the Crown, Mr. Wakeman said the prisoners were charged with wounding the

## SPECIAL CABLES.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN JAVA.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, June 17.

The Legislative Council, yesterday, donated \$10,000 for the relief of sufferers owing to the Java eruption.

## THE "MAHENO."

SINGAPORE, June 17.

The Attorney-General stated, in reply to a question in Council, that the Secretary of State had telegraphically announced that the hospital-ship *Maheno* was not available, but he anticipated that the *Roon* or the *Kiel* would be allocated to Malaya.

## IN THE COILS.

A Chinese was this morning remanded by Mr. R. O. Hutchison on bail of \$500 on a charge of unlawfully receiving 175 lbs. of Manila rope, 100 lbs. of spun yarn, and 400 lbs. of wire rope, valued at \$400.

Parsee gentlemen with intent to kill and murder and or wounding the said gentlemen with intent to maim.

Messrs. Tavaria and Langhina, said Counsel, carried on business in a house in Peel Street, having their office on the ground floor and their living quarters on the first floor. In the same room, on the staircase, slept the office boy and the mess boy (the prisoners). On the night of May 1, said Counsel, the Parsee gentlemen went to bed as usual. At 4 a.m., on May 2, the night watchman called and one of the prisoners let him in. About this time, Mr. Tavaria awoke and asked the mess boy to prepare his bath. He soon afterwards dozed off and later awoke feeling very dizzy. He called to his friend, Mr. Langhina, and after much trouble managed to wake him. They soon discovered that they were bound all over. In fact, said Counsel, they were so badly hurt, that they had to be removed to the hospital when the police came on the scene. It will be found, from these two gentlemen's evidence, said Counsel, that two hammers which were kept in the office were found one on each of their beds. It was quite evident that they had been attacked by the servants while they were asleep and rendered unconscious. The first prisoner was later in the day located in No. 11 Kwei Wah Lane, where he usually took his meals. When he saw the police, said Counsel, he ran away and was chased by Serje. Field and after dodging into several narrow streets and side lanes, was arrested. The other prisoner was found on the Man Shun wharf shortly before the steamer left and taken into custody. Counsel said that when charged at the Police Court, the prisoners pleaded that they were ill-treated and kicked about by their masters. On the morning in question, Mr. Tavaria kicked them about and getting hold of a hammer hit them with it. After a struggle, they managed to wrench the hammer from him and retaliated with it, rendering both their masters unconscious. Both Mr. Tavaria and Mr. Langhina denied this ridiculous story. What is more, said Counsel, the police examined both the prisoners but could find no mark on them which would bear out their story about being assaulted with hammers.

Counsel then informed his Lordship that Dr. McKenny, the medical witness, is ill and asked that his depositions taken at the Police Court enquiry be read in Court and admitted as evidence. This course was agreed to by his Lordship and the case proceeded.

**SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.**  
Do not suffer from cramp colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

SINGAPORE, June 18, 1919.

## LOCAL WEDDING.

SERGT. GILLARD, R.A.—MISS GITTINS.

Sergt. Arthur Gillard, R.A., of Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co., espoused Miss Laura Gittins, sister of Mr. Henry Gittins, at St. Peter's Church, this morning.

The church was gallily decorated for the occasion, and was filled with friends.

To Mr. Henry Gittins (brother of the bride) fell the task of giving the bride away, whilst Serje. G. Davis, R.A., acted as best man, and Miss Mabel Gittins (niece of the bride) as bridesmaid. Rev. W. T. Featherstone, M.A., officiated.

The nuptials over, the party went to the King Edward Hotel where a reception was held, and the happy couple toasted.

The honeymoon will be spent in Macao.

## STRONG GOLFING FOUR.

## FAMOUS PROFESSIONALS AT CAMBERLEY HEATH.

Situated on undulating ground on Frimley Ridge, an off-shoot of the Chobham Ridges, the Camberley Heath golf course was recently visited by Harry Vardon (South Herts), James Braid (Walton Heath), Jack White (Sunningdale), and J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey).

In the morning a medal round was played. Vardon and Taylor tied for first place with 79 each. White being next with 80, and Braid last with 84.

In the afternoon Vardon and Taylor representing England, opposed Braid and White, representing Scotland. The foursome was a four-ball one, and a feature of the outward journey was the steadiness of White, while Braid was fairly reliable on the green. Vardon's long game was perfection, but he missed holeable putts on the seventh and ninth greens. The Scots won the match by four and three. In addition they won the bye by two holes.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. S.—Are you an anti-Semite? If not, why do you want a crusade against both dogs and "rabbits?"

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"KOREA MARU."

STEAMER ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, Wednesday June 18.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer of the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Wednesday, June 25.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's godown, where same will be examined on Wednesday, June 25, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

SINGAPORE, June 18, 1919.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

## "BLAZING LOVE."

It sounds a good title, doesn't it? And you can believe us, the play is all that the name implies—Six absorbing reels of stormy passion with Virginia Pearson in the leading role, beloved and loving and then no longer loved. If it were not for the great pictures we have just finished showing, we should be tempted to call it a super-production.

Commencing TO-MORROW

At The CORONET.

## TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## TUESDAY,

June 24, 1919, at 10.30 a.m. at Godowns Nos. 146 and 147, Praya East.

A QUANTITY OF

HARDWOOD,

TIMBER,

BOLTS AND NUTS,

&amp;c., &amp;c.

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 18, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

## TUESDAY,

June 24, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One D. B. 12 Bore Hammer

Gun in Case

London Maker

in Good condition.

One Microscope by Beck London

with a large number of specimens.

Also

One Zither Banjo in case.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 18, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

## TUESDAY,

June 24, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINES,

DRAWN WORK, &amp; EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINES—Single and

Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,

Fellow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,

Green Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,

Bath Towels, Face Towels, &amp;c., &amp;c.

DRAWN WORK—Bedspreads, Pillow

Cases, Tray Cloths, &amp;c., &amp;c.

EMBROIDERIES—Bedspreads, Table

Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

A few lots of Suit Cases and

Attaché Cases.

(All new goods and small lots to suit

purchasers).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 18, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

## TUESDAY,

June 24, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD

FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-

MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN

BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,

&amp;c., &amp;c.

Comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs

(new), Folding Card and Occasional

Tables, One Upholstered Sofa, Bedroom

Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin

Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes,

Dressing Tables, Washstands, &amp;c.,

(fitted Teakwood), Slideboards, Dinner

Waggonettes, Extension Dining Tables and

Chairs, &amp;c., Dinner Services, Crockery,

and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,

Cutlery, &amp;c. Bath Room Utensils,

Electro-Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Black-

wood and Teakwood Screens, a

quantity of Blackwood Furniture,

Blackwood Fire Screen, Slide Tables,

Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures &amp; Oil

Paintings, Several Carpets new and

second-hand.

Also

Two Pianos (good tone), and Electric

Ceiling Fans, &amp;c., &amp;c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 18, 1919.

## BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale By All Chemists and storekeepers.

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF



TRIMMED

## HATS

FOR GIRLS

OF ABOUT 2 TO 12 YEARS.

ALL SIZES IN

DRESSES, PETTICOATS, KNICKERS, UNDERVESTS, SOCKS, ETC.

## "MATTAMAC" COATS

FOR LADIES AND GIRLS

THE LIGHTEST WATERPROOF MADE.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## NEW MUSIC

"HONGKONG" . . . . . ONE STEP.

POOR BUTTERFLY . . . . . FOX TROT.

A LITTLE BIT MORE . . . . .

YOU AND I . . . . .

HAWAIIAN BUTTERFLY . . . . .

ETC., ETC.

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

18, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TEL. 1332.

**Pyrene**  
FIRE  
EXTINGUISHER.

EASILY OPERATED

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—

MUSTARD &amp; CO.,

4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 1184.

AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

For Constipation, Liver Disorders and Biliary Complaints  
Relieves  
GOUT and RHEUMATISM  
and prevents  
INDIGESTION.

**AQUAPERIA.**

BOTTLED AT  
HARROGATE SPRING, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE AT THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY,  
14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.  
Telephone No. 1877.

## BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

## SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:

Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$20.

2 doz. Pints " \$21.

SOLE AGENTS:

## GANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.



## SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO  
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,  
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &  
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES &amp; LONDON.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"MAHOTA"	21st August	31st September	2nd October
"MALTA"	4th September	7th October	16th October

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	7th July	25th July

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"JAPAN"	16th June	18th August

FOR

SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai only
"JAPAN"	24th June	
"DUNERA"	8th June	

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &amp;c. apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.  
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via Panama  
on 28th June.

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
AGENTS.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
AND APCAR LINE  
Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight &amp; further particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,  
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.FOR JAPAN PORTS:  
ROKUTO MARU ..... on 15th July.  
ROKUTO MARU ..... on 27th July.FOR JAPAN PORTS:  
ROKUTO MARU ..... on 21st June.  
ROKUTO MARU ..... on 4th July.  
ROKUTO MARU ..... on 28th July.  
ROKUTO MARU ..... on 28th Aug.  
ROKUTO MARU ..... on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
AMAZON MARU ..... Saturday, 21st June.  
Call Marseilles.SINGAPORE & BOMBAY—Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.  
SIAM MARU ..... Thursday, 19th June.GUERROS, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,  
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.  
HAWAII MARU ..... Wednesday, 26th June.COCHIN MARU—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
SIAM MARU ..... Thursday, 19th June.SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.  
SHISEN MARU ..... Wednesday, 2nd July.SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at Auckland, N.Z., and Adelaide.  
KOHO MARU ..... Wednesday, 3rd July.VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.  
Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and  
transshipment to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago  
and St. Paul Railway.

MEXICO MARU ..... Wednesday, 24th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.  
DATOKU MARU ..... Wednesday, 18th June.JAPAN PORTS—KOBE.  
SAILING, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.  
These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Saloon  
Passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. Wharf,  
near the Harbour Office.For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.  
SOSHU MARU ..... Thursday, 19th June, at 9 a.m.  
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.  
AMAKURA MARU ..... Sunday, 22nd June, at 10 a.m.For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YASUDA, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 &amp; 745.

## TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings  
by subscribing to

## "THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SUYANG	June 19, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	KWANGKAI	June 22, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	June 23, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	HUPA	June 24, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WEIHAIR	June 24, at Noon.
WEIHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HUICROW	June 26, at Noon.

SEANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent  
Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and  
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai  
(three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading  
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai  
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Pootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HANKOW	TUNGSHING	FRIDAY, June 20, Daylight.
TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	FRIDAY, June 20, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	LOBSANG	FRIDAY, June 20, at 8 a.m.
MANILA	YUNSHANG	FRIDAY, June 20, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	SATURDAY, June 21, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	SUNDAY, June 22, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	FOOSHING	SUNDAY, June 22, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, June 27, at 3 p.m.

SEANGHAI LINE—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Canton  
via Singapore and Penang. Steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan,  
occasionally calling at Shanghai.MANILA LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,  
sometimes calling at Swatow.HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Haiphong,  
sometimes calling at Swatow.BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having  
spacious accommodation for passengers.TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and  
Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.Under Japanese Government transport regulations, all European passengers, leaving the Colony  
for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their  
Photographs and description affixed thereto.For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
Tel. No. 215.THE GENERAL MANAGERS  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.THE ADMIRAL LINE.  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUMHAM"  
will be despatched on or about July 2nd.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA &amp; PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ..... About August 1st.

"WEST HEMATITE" ..... About August 10th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, PORTLAND.

"WEST CELINA" ..... About August 15th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE,  
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	8,000	18th June at 10.30 a.m.
KOREA MARU	20,000	25th June.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	7th July.
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	20th July.
"SIBERIA MARU"	20,000	28th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	13th August.

\* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.  
HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,  
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA,  
CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July 14th.
ANYO MARU	18,900	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU		Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.  
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—T. DAIGO, MANAGER,  
KING'S BUILDING.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO  
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.  
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and  
CASHED.BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing  
Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will  
be forwarded free on application.Telegraphic Address: "COUPON" THOS. COOK & SON,  
Telephone No. 324. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.  
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA  
Office: LONDON, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, E.C.

## SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDTHE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY  
announce the augmentation of the present double daily  
train service by a third Trans-Continental train.

## THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED.

The new train will leave Vancouver

DAILY FOR MONTREAL

Connecting for all points in Eastern Canada and United States.

RUNNING TIME VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL  
93.15 hours.The "TRANS-CANADA LIMITED" will be devoted  
to First Class Sleeping Car passengers and will consist entirely  
of Compartment Observation and Standard Sleeping cars,  
Dining car and Baggage cars.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,

General Agent, Passenger Department.

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Saloons  
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	LEAVING
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 20th June at 1 p.m.
QUINNEBAUG	Capt. Medina	TUESDAY, 24th June at 11 a.m.
HAITAN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 27th June at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
SAN FRANCISCO  
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" August 15th, 1919. "CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS  
PASSENGER SERVICE.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1594.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,  
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE  
TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN  
AFRICAN LINE.FROM HONGKONG: PROPOSED SAILING, Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:  
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA,  
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE  
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight  
Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—  
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
MANAGING AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE  
REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNEDFor THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJNMonthly Service between  
NETE, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have  
accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.  
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the  
United States of America and Canada.For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
General Managers,  
Telephone No. 1574.TROOPS DETAINED IN  
INDIA.OFFICIAL APPEAL FOR  
HELP.H. E. Lord Willingdon has received  
the following telegram, dated Simla  
April 28 1919 from His Excellency  
General Sir Charles Monro, Com-  
mander-in-Chief in India:"You may have seen in the papers  
that several thousands of British  
soldiers on their way home  
on demobilisation had volunteered  
unconditionally to remain in  
India for so long as their  
services were required here. These  
were men who were in sight of  
demobilisation and of their homes  
and families from which they had  
been separated in many cases for four  
years, yet who without the slightest  
hesitation and from a clear sense of  
duty sacrificed their convenience  
and the prospect of early re-  
lease in order to do their duty  
in case of need. In addition a  
large number of soldiers due for  
demobilisation have been com-  
pulsorily detained in India to under-  
go yet another hot weather and thus  
materially increase the number of  
British troops in India. I think that  
the above facts cannot be too widely  
known and feel confident that, if  
it is realised what sacrifices  
these men have made, many will  
be disposed to redouble their efforts  
and subscriptions to make the lot of  
the soldiers in India during the next  
hot weather as pleasant as possible.  
The Government has done much, in  
fact all that it can, and I feel sure  
that an appeal will, with your assist-  
ance, meet a ready response. I shall  
undertake to see that any subscrip-  
tions sent to the Adjutant-General  
are disposed of to the best advantage  
of the soldiers."In sending the above telegram to  
the Press for publication Lord Will-  
ingdon says: "I am fully aware of  
the many calls for subscriptions  
which have been made on all  
classes and communities in this  
Presidency and of the ready response  
with which they have been met  
during the last four years of war,  
but I trust that the special cir-  
cumstances of this appeal may enlist  
the practical sympathy of many and  
that we shall be able to send a hand-  
some sum for the object which the  
Commander-in-Chief has in view.  
The Private Secretary to His Ex-  
cellency the Governor will receive  
any subscriptions and will open an  
account for this fund at the Bank of  
Madras."

## THEIR OWN MEDICINE?

JAPANESE STEAMERS AND  
INDIA.The Japanese papers are still ham-  
mering away at the allegations of  
extremely unfair pressure brought to  
bear upon the N.Y.K. and O.S.K.  
steamers by the Indian Government.  
This bad treatment, it appears, is  
now not only to be witnessed in  
Indian ports but even extends to the  
European lines. The statement is  
continually reiterated that the British  
Government is trying to restrict the  
operation of Japanese steamers  
on these lines. This is regarded  
as a very serious matter, as the  
interests of Japanese shipping  
circles are deeply involved.With a view to ameliorating the  
situation, the Association of Japanese  
Shipowners is said to have already  
approached the Government on the  
subject, and negotiations with the  
Indian Government through the  
Japanese Consul-General in Calcutta  
are promised. The curious thing  
about these reiterated reports, how-  
ever, is that the big shipping com-  
panies profess to know nothing about  
them, and there have been no con-  
sular representations on the subject.  
Nor is any specific charge made as  
to the manner in which Japanese  
shipping is oppressed. Apparently  
some disgruntled person connected  
with Japanese shipping has taken  
it as an insult that British  
ships have again begun to use British  
ports, take their turn at buoys and  
piers, get served first for no better  
reason than that they have arrived first,  
compete in freight, and altogether  
demonstrate that war-time mono-  
polies are finished. It is strange that  
in the Indian trade, where Japanese  
steamers enjoy advantages denied to  
British, and in which they make large  
revenues through a liberality of treat-  
ment in which there is no reciprocity,  
these complaints of unfair treatment  
constantly arise. It almost seems at  
times as though the critics forget that  
Calcutta is not Tsingtau.

## A CLEAR AND ROBY SKIN

is the result largely of daily regularity,  
to ensure which many women find the  
occasional use of Pinkettes all that is  
necessary.

## PINKETTES

are laxative perfection, curing sick  
headaches, bilious attacks, unpleasant  
breath, spots and blemishes. Tiny but  
thorough, as gentle as nature. Of  
chemists, or post free for 60 cents the  
bottle, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine  
Co., 60 Sechen Road, Shanghai.



## SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)  
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES  
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST  
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED  
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.  
SAILINGS FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
NAGOYA	21st August	23rd September	2nd October
MALTA	4th September	7th October	16th October

## BOMBAY via STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	7th July	25th July

FOR  
CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due CALCUTTA about
JAPAN	18th June	13th August

SAILINGS ALSO TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due SHANGHAI and KOBE about
JAPAN	24th June	24th June
DUNERA	24th June	24th June

Tickets Interchangeable.  
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand  
Shipping Co. (via Panama) or the Orient Company.  
Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and  
Calcutta or Madras to Java of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents  
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents  
or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the  
Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.  
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the  
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will  
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passengers, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.  
22, Des Vaux Road Central HONGKONG.

**E. HING & CO.**  
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,  
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.  
Also Shipchandlery Articles.  
Telephone No. 1116.  
25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG: SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern  
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUJIMA MARU ... Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.  
KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.  
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo,  
Suez & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 27th June, at Noon.  
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at Noon.  
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 26th June, at 11 a.m.  
NIEKO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.  
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran,  
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th July, ...  
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.  
SHINRYU MARU ... Beginning of July.  
TENSIN MARU ... Middle of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.  
RANGOON MARU ... Saturday, 28th June, ...  
CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 10th July, ...

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.  
NIEKO MARU ... Friday, 26th June, at 7 a.m.  
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 10th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
TOYO MARU, No. 2 (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 10th June.  
KITANO MARU ... Monday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.  
SHIMBU MARU ... Saturday, 28th June.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.  
EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South  
American ports via Cape, etc).

For further information apply to—  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BUTLER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.  
Town Office: 43, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 453.  
Shipyards: Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
WONG PING WA, Manager  
Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Foria Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Korea Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 20th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 18th June, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	The Admiral Line	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th August.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Western Knight	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 1st August.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Mexico Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st June.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 25th June.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 10th July.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd June, at 3 p.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th June, at 11 a.m.
New York via Panama	Buryados	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th July.
New York via Suez	Evermont Castle	Butterfield & Swire	About 28th June.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th June, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Ritaco Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Japan	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 24th June, D'light.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kwong Sang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th June, at Noon.
Haiphong	Suiyang	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th June.
Tientsin	Daioku Maru	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 20th June, D'light.
Straits	Cheongching	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st June, at 3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	S'hai Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 19th June, at 8 a.m.
Manila	Halibong	Douglas, Laprak & Co., Ltd.	On 20th June, at 1 p.m.
Singapore	Yuen Sang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 20th June, at 3 p.m.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Borneo Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 20th June, at 3 p.m.
Bombay & Colombo via Singapore	Nansang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 20th June, at 3 p.m.
London and Antwerp	Dunara	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 7th July.
London via Suez, Paris & C'bo &c.	Shioryu Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	End of July.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Alta Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 27th June, at Noon.
	Tamba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th June.
	Kawali Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th June.

Y. K. K.  
YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.  
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1  
NANYO MARU No. 2  
NANYO MARU No. 3  
SODEGAURA MARU.  
KYODO MARU No. 13  
TAMON MARU No. 1  
ASOSAN MARU.  
CHEIAN MARU.  
KUMAKATA MARU.

For Particulars Please Apply to—  
M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.  
Top Floor, King's Building.  
Tel. No. 140 & 155.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer  
"NINGPOW."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will  
be discharged into Ho's Wharf, Kow-  
loon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk.  
The Cargo will be ready for delivery  
from Godown on and after June 18.  
Optional cargo will be landed, unless  
notice has been given prior to steamer's  
arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged  
goods are to be left in the Godowns,  
where they will be examined on any  
Tuesdays & Fridays between the hours  
of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free  
storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the steamer's Godown,  
and all Goods remaining undelivered  
after June 23, will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must  
be presented to the undersigned on or  
before July 7, or they will not be  
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 16, 1919.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"GABRIEL PRINCE."

Having arrived from the above Port,  
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed  
that their goods are being landed at  
their risk into the Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon,  
and stored at Consignees risk and  
expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby no-  
tified that they must produce an  
Import permit signed by the Superin-  
tendent of Imports & Exports, Hong-  
kong, before Bills of Lading can be  
countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged  
goods are to be left in the godowns,  
where they will be examined on  
Friday, 20th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within  
FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's  
arrival here, after which date they  
cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the  
goods have left the Godowns, and all  
Goods remaining undelivered after  
the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 16, 1919.

## REGULAR SERVICE FOR

## FREIGHT BETWEEN

## HONGKONG,

## BANGKOK

## and/or

## SINGAPORE.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

## MAATSCHAPPIJ.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE, PENANG &  
BELAWAN DELI.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK."

having arrived from the above Ports,  
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified  
that all goods are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong  
& Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,  
whence and/or from the wharves deliv-  
ery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst.,  
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages are to be left in the Godowns,  
where they will be examined on the  
20th instant at 10 A.M. by Messrs.  
Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be  
presented in writing within ten days  
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they  
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by  
the undersigned in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, June 16, 1919.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship.

"FERIA MARU."

STEAMER ARRIVED FROM SAN

FRANCISCO, JAP N PORTS,

Friday 13th June.

Consignees of cargo are hereby no-  
tified to present their Bills of Lading  
for countersignature and take immed-  
iate delivery from alongside steamer  
into the Company's godown, where all  
cargo impeding immediate discharge  
will be landed at Consignees' risk.

Storage charges will be assessed on  
cargo remaining undelivered on and  
after Saturday, June 21st.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages will be landed into the  
Company's godown, where same will  
be examined on Friday, June 20th,  
at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognised after  
the goods have left the steamer or  
godown and none will be entertained  
if presented later than three weeks  
after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be  
effected.  
T. DAIGO,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, June 13, 1919.

## KWONG SANG &amp; CO.

17, 55 & 56 CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Ship-Chandlery, Metal and  
Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, Pro-  
visioners, Contractors, Riggers and  
Stowagers. Engineers Tools.  
Estimates on application.  
Tel. 609 224 and 226.  
Godown 74.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY,  
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS  
AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA-  
VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINEN-  
TAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH  
AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer Dunera  
carrying His Majesty's Mails will  
be despatched from this port on or about  
8th July taking cargo for the above  
ports. Passengers' accommodation in the  
ports. Connecting vessel is secured when avail-  
able before departure from Hongkong.  
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy,  
France and London (under arrangement)  
will be conveyed by this steamer  
proceeding via Bombay and there  
transhipped to the on-coming steamer  
for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office  
until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The  
contents and value of all packages are  
required.  
For further particulars, sailing dates,  
etc. apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong.

## A KWAI &amp; CO

15 & 16 CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## "NAVY CONTRACTORS"

Ship Chandlery, Coal Merchants,  
Sail Makers, General Storekeepers  
AND  
Soap and Soda Manufacturers.

Cable Address: "AEWAI".  
Tel. No. 128.

## MITSUBISHI SHOJI

## KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND  
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHI, OCHI, MUTABE,  
KIMURA, YOSHINO, NAGAI,  
HOJO, KAMAMOTO, KAWA, KANADA,  
SHENWU, KAMAYAMADA, IBRAI,  
and OYUBAI COAL MINES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office: TOKYO.

Branches and

Representatives:—  
Nagasaki, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Moji,  
Kobe, Osaka, Tsuruga, Nagoya,  
Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran,  
Otsu, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin,  
Dairen, Tsingtau, Hankow, Shanghai,  
Taiping, Hongkong, Canton, Haiphong,  
Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, London  
and New York.

Cable Address:  
Hongkong: "IWASAKI".  
Canton, Haiphong: "IWASAKISAL".  
Codes:—A. B. C. 5th Ed.  
Western Union and Bantley's.

Agency for:—  
THE OSAKA MARINE  
& FIRE INSURANCE CO.,  
LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars, apply to—  
S. SAYEKI, Manager.  
No. 14, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

## SHIPPING

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

## The Sunshine Belt

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

## Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... WEDNESDAY, June 18th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... WEDNESDAY, July 16th.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead  
electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER DECKS and large  
comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.  
Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on  
passengers cannot be surpassed.  
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the  
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.  
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—  
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Building,  
Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 3 p.m.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)  
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)  
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)  
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays 8 a.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mandana  
or from Messrs. Tanco, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## FOR NEW YORK.

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

S.S. BURYADES for New York via Panama, on July 5th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

## JAVA PACIFIC LYN.

For SAN FRANCISCO Direct.

## S.S. "BINTANG"

Will be despatched as above on or about

JULY 20th, 1919.

For freight apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

AGENTS.

## HOO CHEONG WO &amp; CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERY, HARDWARE, METALS,  
AND ENGINE ROOM EQUIPMENT.

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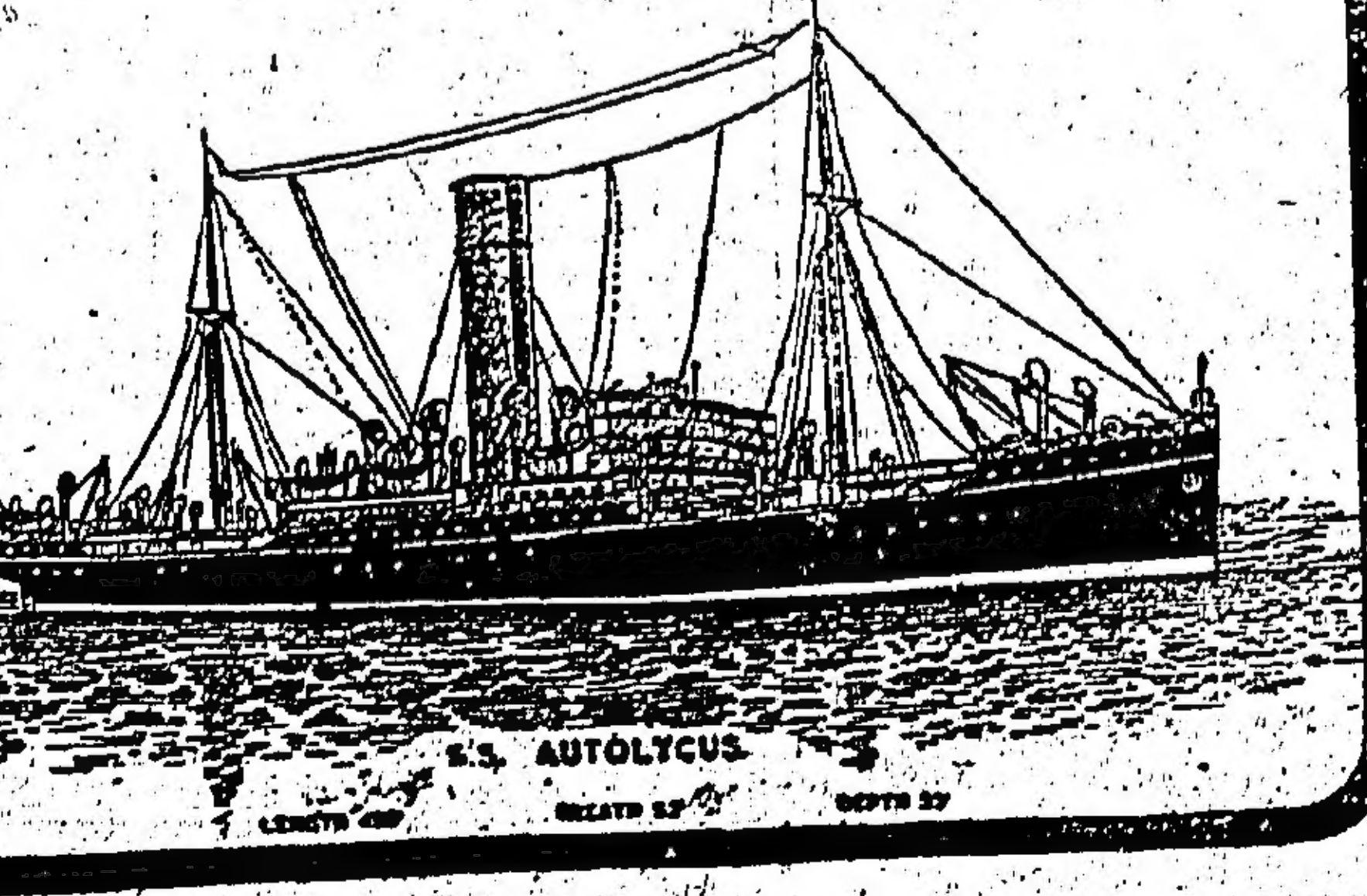
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S.S. AUTOLYCUS



## EXTRACTS TO SHOW WHAT HAPPENED.

Following are clipped from the N.C. Daily News:

The centre of trouble in connection with the strike changed from Nanking Road to Hongkew on Saturday and the crowds that thronged the principal street in Shanghai on Thursday and Friday were considerably reduced in numbers and certainly gave little or no trouble. It was consequently upon the general impression formed that there would be no further trouble that the Volunteers were not called out on Saturday and the maintenance of order was left to the regular and special police. It is, however, an open question as to whether or not the strike is dying out. Certainly to judge from the larger number of hills posted in every conceivable spot, a contrary idea is to be formed and though the Nanking strikers are reported to have decided upon opening the shops in the international zone and French Settlements did not do so yesterday, nor did produce being allowed to reach any of the markets, as one Chinese servant put it, were "absolutely" dead.

The Chinese Bankers' Association has decided upon stopping business from today, and generally the signs are too confusing to permit of any one estimate of the probabilities.

REMARKS FROM CHINESE VIEW.

A significant fact is that the students' organizations are not prepared, in the absence of information from kindred bodies in the north, to accept the telegram that the 400 students arrested in Peking had been liberated, while an incident calculated to embitter them is the report current in Shanghai that students arrested in the native city have been flogged by the Chief of Police there without anything in the nature of a trial. Young men have been taken to headquarters by the city police and there they are reported to have been thrashed with a whip, some of them, who have made reports to the Students' Association in the International Settlements bearing marks indicative of severe treatment. There was also considerable talk on Saturday of there being a general strike throughout Shanghai, involving all concerns, mills, docks, wharves, and every branch of business, foreign as well as native, the general idea being that the whole commercial life of Shanghai should be held up pending the coming into line of the Government in Peking.

Trouble continued on Saturday in Hongkew just about noon, and the Hongkew Police had all their work cut out for a short time. The slaughter houses had then been closed for two days and the Griffiths Stores decided to take a quantity of meat out of cold storage to meet the requirements of their customers in the Western District. About 11.30 a.m. the van of the Arts & Crafts Co., Ltd., reached the plant of the Shanghai Ice & Cold Storage Co. for the purpose of transporting the viands, and the opposition of the crowd was such that over two hours were taken up in getting the van loaded. Thousands of Chinese had gathered there for the purpose of preventing the transportation of the food and it was only by the intervention of Sikhs who charged the crowd about Dwyer, Penon roads and the wide streets that the work was eventually completed.

A FOREIGNER BEATEN.

Then it was learned that an attempt would be made to load up the van before it reached Blubbling Well, and to prevent this a guard of Sikhs was taken on the van, with the result that there being no room for them on board, Mr. Griffiths and his Chinese companion had to be left behind. Sgt. Mackenzie, in charge of the guard of Sikhs, addressed the crowd, in which the leaders were apparently the striking butchers, warned them against interference with the motor truck and informed them that interference on their part would be met by stern measures.

The motor truck then drove off leaving Mr. Griffiths and his companion behind. They were immediately attacked by the crowd. Mr. Griffiths was kicked and beaten, but fortunately received no serious injuries, and had to take refuge at the residence of Dr. Noel Davis.

COMPLAINING THROWN INTO CHIEF.

The complainor, however, was worse off. The crowd seized him and hurled him into Hongkew Creek. Fortunately the tide was not high and he landed in the soft mud, thereby avoiding injuries which would have otherwise followed a fall of about 15 ft. Everything that the man could lay his hands on were thrown at him and it was not until reserves of police arrived that he was able to get out. When he did so, and despite the fact that he was then under police protection, the crowd endeavored again to get at him. Sgt. Mackenzie stood between the unfortunate man and the crowd and fought them off until a Sikh got close enough to render assistance. Sgt. Mackenzie seized the man's rifle and fired twice into the air. This apparently frightened the crowd, which then made off. The complainor was then taken to the Hongkew Police Station and

afterwards to St. Luke's Hospital where he is said to be out of danger unless trouble results from any internal injuries that he may have received from the beating he had from sticks and stones.

The result of this disturbance was that reinforcements were drafted into the Hongkew District from Central in addition to the reserves from Nanking Road, while the Japanese police were called into barracks and held in readiness for any emergency. RICE SHOPS ATTACKED.

On Saturday night the crowds again broke out for a short time, but this occasion trouble being due to a report that two Chinese rice shops had been guilty of selling rice to Japanese. Attacks were made on both shops, one in Hanbury Road and the other in North Szechuen Road. Considerable damage was done to the former by a crowd of thousands who had to be dealt with by the police, while some damage was done to the latter.

The large Chinese stores of Sincere and Wing On, after a consultation with the Captain Superintendent of Police on Friday evening, said that they would be glad to reopen on Saturday if the Municipal Council would provide a special patrol in Nanking Road to reassure the shopkeepers and the orderly element. This request was acceded to, and mounted and dismounted units of the S.V.C. were placed on patrol work in the Nanking Road on Saturday morning. The stores, however, did not open, explaining to the Captain Superintendent of Police that they were unable to do so, because not more than 30 per cent. of their employees had come on duty. This being the case, the patrols were taken off about 10 a.m.

AN ASSAULT ON MR. BURNELL.

At the Mixed Court on Saturday, before Mr. Blackburn, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yue, Tsue Song-poh, a tailor, and Bob Yung-ping, a bookbinder, were charged with being guilty of conduct likely to lead a breach of the peace in Foochow Road on Friday.

Sgt. Ferguson gave evidence of the prisoners being handed over to him by Mr. A. W. Burnell, of the Light Horse. The accused had been leading a crowd on Foochow Road and had assaulted Mr. Burnell.

Sgt. Gilmour, having given evidence to the effect that at the corner of Hupoh and Foochow roads the crowds threw stones at the repair wagon which was being used to tear down flags relating to the Japanese boycott. Mr. Burnell said that with others of the Light Horse, he was putting down Foochow Road when they were called to the attack on the repair wagon which, together with three trams was held up. The patrol charged the crowd down Hupoh Road and along Foochow Road. The first accused, who was dressed in white, went in front of the Light Horse and baring his chest, as if he wanted the horsemen to thrust at him, shouted something and then bared his neck as if to signify that they could cut off his head. This greatly excited the crowd, which up to that time had been very little trouble and they now became very turbulent, while accused caught up a brick and threw it at witness.

The Court, after a consultation, announced that the accused would be discharged with a caution.

TROUBLE NEAR HONGKOW MARKET.

Trouble started early yesterday in the Hongkew district with another attempt on the rice shop in Hanbury Road which had been attacked the previous evening. Fortunately, the police arrived on the scene in time and effected the arrest of the man who is alleged to be the ringleader who has been kept in custody and all probably be charged.

A more serious development was the fight which took place at about 11 a.m. in the vicinity of the Hongkew Market. It appears that a Chinese coolie was sent by a Japanese hotel manager, by whom he was employed, to bring away an order of beer from a shop near the market. He was seen going into the shop by a number of loiterers who immediately gathered round the entrance waiting for him to come out. The coolie, afraid of what might happen to him, was naturally reluctant to come out and a report was sent to the police for assistance.

A member of police under Sgt. Mackenzie arrived at the spot and prevailed upon the coolie to accept their protection in leaving the shop. He went outside and got into a rickshaw, when the coolie, realizing that his passenger was one with whom the crowd had a quarrel, pulled the shafts down and refused to pull the vehicle. The coolie again retreated into the shop, but Sgt. Mackenzie again persuaded him to come along to the station with him.

IN A TIGHT CORNER.

As he and the officer left the shop the crowd, which was lying in wait, led by one particularly turbulent Chinese, made a dash for the officer and his companion. The leader made for the sergeant, while the crowd attacked the coolie, fortunately only with their feet, which they gave him a severe punishment. The leader of the crowd concentrated his attention on Sgt. Mackenzie, and although he obtained a rifle, stuck to him like a leech and would not be beaten off, even though the officer dealt him a

hasty blow on the head with the weapon. The man seized the rifle with both hands and hung on, while the crowd, seeing how fully the officer's attention was taken up by his assailant, started to close in. It was indeed a tight corner for the officer who, even when he managed to wrest the weapon free to give his opponent another blow, found him again seize the rifle, this time by the sling and hang on for all he was worth. Finally, and not a moment too early, Sgt. Mackenzie threw the man down and holding him on the ground with his knee managed to point the rifle into the air, the ringleader hanging on the while. Just as the foremost of the crowd was almost within striking distance of the officer, he pulled the trigger and the crowd broke like a lot of frightened rabbits.

The Chinese was lifted into a rickshaw in a state of collapse, which was probably more feigned than real judging from the fight he had been putting up a second or so before, and taken to the police station, whence he was sent to St. Luke's Hospital for treatment for the wounds to his head.

The coolie who had been the cause of the trouble was also taken to the Hongkew Station where he was found to have sustained only a small cut about the neck, having been for the most part only punched and kicked by the crowd.

MARKETS AGAIN CLOSED.

The markets were, of course, closed again yesterday morning, also in the French Concession, and a number of the small country people brought their wares into the streets in baskets and sold from the pavements, their wares disappearing very quickly. It is apparent from this fact and also from the fact that a number of growers brought their wares to the Hongkew Market in the early morning, still to find it closed, that the producers are feeling the pinch of being unable to do trade, and it would appear that as soon as they are convinced that it is safe for them to bring their goods into the Settlement they will do so in greater numbers.

During the day reports were received of continued pressure upon shopkeepers by students. At least one shopkeeper, who was determined to open his establishment, did so, but was forced again to close and eventually had to appeal to the police for protection.

JAPANESE IN CHINESE CLOTHING.

Things became better in Hongkew during the rest of the morning and the afternoon was quite quiet. It was reported that the Chinese who had been arrested by Sgt. Mackenzie had only sustained scalp wounds.

During the time, however, an incident occurred which certainly lends some support to the contention repeatedly advanced in the Chinese papers that Japanese dressed in Chinese clothes were busy creating trouble. There had been a number of cases, we believe about three, in which Japanese have been found wearing Chinese clothes, though they explained that they did it as a means of self-protection. Yesterday, shortly before 2 p.m., however, a Japanese was arrested by the Police in the Hongkew District in what appeared to be suspicious circumstances. He was arrested by some Chinese constables, handed over to a Sikh and taken to the Hongkew Police Station.

It is interesting to note how thorough the students have been in their plans and organization, as the two following facts will demonstrate. In addition to detaining students to patrol various parts of the settlement, more particularly the storm centres, with youths bearing on their arms ribbons bearing legends directed against the use of violence, others were to be noticed in the vicinity of the Hongkew Market bearing umbrellas on which were red crosses showing that their work was to render first aid where it became necessary. Also during the day a number of coolies, led by a Boy Scout and a Chinese bearing a flag, were to be seen carrying receptacles for tea and baskets of food. They comprised a detachment of the commissariat department taking out refreshments to the various pickets. It is estimated in one quarter that as many as 20,000 students are at work in connection with the boycott and the strike throughout Shanghai and the district.

SPREAD OF THE STRIKE.

A step which goes far to bring the strike home to the foreign residents of Shanghai, even more than the closing of the markets has up to the present, and this is but enough forcing up, as it has, the prices of all fresh supplies, with undoubtedly the disastrous strike which is ordered to begin to-day. Chauffeurs were telling their employers that to-day they would be unable to work, and when asked for further explanation they stated that if they did take the cars out they would be pelted down and beaten by the crowds.

SPREAD OF THE STRIKE.

Rumours, which are at present impossible of verification, tend to show that the strike of labour throughout the Settlement will considerably increase in the next few days. No goods are stated to have been despatched from Shanghai by the S.S. on Saturday.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

## THE SITUATION IN Peking.

SHANGHAI, June 17.

The Powers have accepted the new Chinese Customs tariff, but the Chinese Government must give one month's notice before the system is put into effect.

Luk Tsing-shong reports that China has joined the League of Nations.

Owing to Tuan Ki-sui and his party insisting on his retention in the new Parliament, which prevents him from carrying out his peace policy, Chu Sui-chang has not entirely given up his idea of resigning. So far he has received 21 telegrams from different provinces asking him to remain. When all the telegraphic replies have been received he will make a declaration of his intentions. A certain party has made the following conditions for Chow Shu-moo forming a Cabinet: First, the portfolios of the Interior, Finance, and Communications, and the Vice-Ministry of Agriculture shall be given to them; second, the chief Directorate of the China Bank shall also be given to one of their members; third, their retention in the new Parliament. Chu Sui-chang refuses to accept these conditions; therefore it is uncertain whether Chow Shu-moo can form a Cabinet.

The editor of the Yik Sai Po is being tried at the District Court. He is being charged with disturbing the public peace.

The Tientsin students have resumed their studies.

The Japanese Minister visited the Waichangpu and lodged a strong protest against the boycott.—Chinese Commercial News.

## S.S. "KOREA MARU."

The T.N.K. s.s. Korea Maru from San Francisco, May 21, arrived early this morning. She had 32 cabin and 62 steerage passengers. Her cargo for Hongkong was 1,787 tons of steel bars, muck, asphaltum, merchandise, and provisions. Mail bags to the number of 274 came on the Korea Maru. There was a death from heart failure during the voyage, the body being landed at Kobe.

## S.S. "YENEZUELA."

The Pacific Mail steamer Yenezuela left at noon to-day for San Francisco and intermediate ports. She carries a large number of Japanese passengers. All cargo space allotted to this port is filled.

Among the passengers leaving are Mrs. Ross Thompson and Mrs. B. Montiel Webb.

## U.S. TRANSPORT IN PORT.

The U.S.A. transport Merritt from Manila arrived yesterday. Besides her crew of 18 Americans and 108 Filipinos the Merritt has 18 American soldiers on board making a round trip.

## STRIKE ON LOCAL RAILWAYS.

On Sunday the drivers and firemen of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway announced that they had decided not to work after to-night and that the drivers and firemen of the Shanghai-Hongchow-Ningpo Railway would follow their example. The men adhered to their decision when they had a conference with the management. The Nanking City Railway has stopped running, and it is expected that the Tientsin-Pukow Railway will follow the example set by the others, and this will cause considerable inconvenience to those who have already started from northern points. There was previous meeting of the general staff of the Shanghai-Hongchow-Ningpo Railway, but they failed to come to any decision.

The native banks, according to a decision arrived at on Saturday, will also cease operations to-day and indicate point to an almost complete stoppage of economic life during the present week.

## THE MILLS.

The intentions of the mill hands is still a matter of speculation. It is reported that many of the lands are in favour of coming out in support of the movement, and observers state that there are certainly, in the majority. It is reported, however, that some of the leaders are not willing that the hands should take this step until provision is made for their maintenance for at least eight days. It is pointed out that these people are dependent upon a daily wage and little or nothing to live on over, and until the leaders obtain funds it is thought unlikely that the mill hands will be called out.

Yesterday afternoon Nanking Road again began to assume a crowded aspect. The students again turned out in great strength and the crowds extended from Defence Creek to Chienling Road. Small processions of students promenade the streets, some with flags, and in one isolated instance, however, bearing the usual tribulations to the crowds to keep the peace.

## JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

## CONFLICT NARROWLY Averted.

## THE TOKYO WAR PARTY.

Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, a correspondent of the New York Times, writing in his paper in a letter published on Mar. 15, says:—Returning a few days ago from Siberia, China, and Japan, where I had been travelling as a correspondent of the New York Times, I brought with me considerable data regarding Japan's activities in Siberia which I am now at liberty to publish. This detailed account of what Japan's military party has been doing in Siberia will serve to show the reasons for the apprehension of the United States and sheds light upon some of the difficulties confronting the Allies and the American Government in forming a definite policy towards Russia.

## WAR PARTY WINS AGAIN.

There were in the Far East, however, some men who went there for the purpose of helping Russia. These men, after making thorough investigations, reported to the Government that the Russian railroads were in a terrible state of disorder, and that Russia could never be helped militarily or economically unless the Trans-Siberian Railroad was reorganised and placed upon an efficient business basis. At this time there were present in Harbin and Vladivostok about 205 experienced American railroad men under John R. Stevens and George Emerson. These men had been brought to Siberia under an original agreement with the Kerenyky Government but they had been waiting patiently nearly a year for something to do.

England, France, Italy, and later China together with the new Russian Government which had been formed in Omsk, gave the United States a power of attorney to take over the Trans-Siberian Railroad and run it for the benefit of Russia. These six Powers realised that nothing of importance could be accomplished in Siberia until the railroad was in efficient hands. When Japan was asked whether she would give her consent, she asked time to consider the proposal.

For two months, September and October, the question was debated in Tokyo. The war party objected to any control which was not Japanese from top to bottom. This party maintained that Siberia was one of Japan's spheres of influence and that no other nation and no group of nations had a right to interfere with what the Japanese military party was doing. Another group of Japanese statesmen, backed by all the Chambers of Commerce and big financial institutions of Japan, wanted to compromise with the Allies. But the military party won its point, and Japan made counter-proposals accordingly, which destroyed all possibilities of an Allied Agreement regarding the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

TERRORISM OF COSSACK GENERALS.

For the first time the Allies were convinced by the attitude of the Tokyo Government that Japan's policy in Siberia could not be reconciled with the Allied policy. Meanwhile, also, there were other developments to cause international apprehensions. Two Cossack leaders, General Semenov and Kalmykov, in Chita and Habarovsk, respectively, were carrying on obstructive work. They were terrorising every Russian community through which their armies passed. Under the guise of fighting the Bolsheviks they were doing the same things that the Bolsheviks were doing in European Russia. They were robbing banks and murdering peaceful, respectable Russian citizens with impunity. Although Russians themselves, they were terrorizing their own country. Their activities, however, came to a head when they interfered with the rights of foreigners.

In Habarovsk Kalmykov arrested three agents of the Swedish Red Cross on the ground that they were German agents. When word reached Sweden the Stockholm Government protested to the Allies. The Allied Consuls in Vladivostok appointed a committee to investigate the charges and the conditions of the imprisonment of the three Swedes. Before the committee was organised a report reached Vladivostok from Habarovsk to the effect that the Swedes had escaped from jail and "disappeared." The last word was significant. Whenever any one "disappears" in Siberia he never reappears. Within a few days came other reports to the effect that the Cossacks had murdered the Swedes and destroyed their bodies.

It was obvious then that the Allies had to make an investigation. The committee was ordered to proceed to Habarovsk when it received word from the Japanese General Staff that an Allied investigation was not necessary because the Japanese staff ordered an investigation. The result was that the Allies were never permitted to investigate and they never received report from the Japanese investigators.

At this time a Japanese officer, General Takishima, was working in Siberia in a secret capacity under orders from the Japanese War Office. He had a large secret fund at his disposal and he was known to have very close connections with both Kalmykov and Semenov although he was technically not under the jurisdiction of the Japanese military party which was

in power in Tokyo and which controlled the Japanese Headquarters in Vladivostok sent 72,000.

The United States and the Allies saw immediately that the agreement had been violated, but they made no representations. Meanwhile, the Japanese seized all caravan routes and blockaded all ports. Japanese gunboats and monitors were sent up the navigable streams and rivers into the interior. No caravan could move in or out of Manchuria or Siberia without passing Japanese guards. No railroad could be run without being under the constant scrutiny of the Japanese. No ship could arrive or depart except under the ever-present gaze of Japanese naval officer. By October Japan had Siberia and Manchuria entirely under her power.

Still the Allies were silent. The fighting in France was attracting all of their attention demanding all resources.

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## LANSING TAKES A HAND.

By November 2 there were so many activities of the Japanese in Siberia which were causing disension and disunion that Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, having all the data in his possession, sent for Viscount Ishihara, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington. The Envoy came to the State Department about 4 o'clock one afternoon and Mr. Lansing called his attention to various facts which he had about the obstructive tactics of the Japanese military party in Siberia, pointing out the violation of the original agreement regarding the number of troops, showing how the settlement of the railroad problem was being postponed by Japan's opposition, and calling the Ambassador's attention to the work of General Takishima.

Viscount Ishihara returned to the Embassy in Washington and dispatched a long code message to Tokyo which arrived there on a Sunday night. Mr. Lansing sent a copy of his remarks to the United States Ambassador, Mr. Roland S. Morris, in Tokyo. On Monday morning Mr. Morris called at the Foreign Office, only to be informed that the Minister of Foreign Affairs could not see him for two or three days.

During these critical days of early November there developed a political storm in Japan. The war party was for defying America. The business interests and peace statesmen, who learned for the first time of the activities of the Japanese Army in Siberia, sided with the United States. For three days the debate continued, and during this period no one knew whether there was war or peace ahead.

## SET BACK FOR WAR PARTY.

But within four days the same elements of Japan triumphed. The war party met its first great defeat at the hands of its own people. The Japanese Government telegraphed new orders to General Otani immediately. He was instructed to send back to Japan 35,000 soldiers. A few days later another order was sent to him in Vladivostok ordering the return of 17,000 men. Another order still was dispatched ordering General Takishima to Tokyo.

For the time being it looked as if the victory in Japan over the war party was complete, but those who thought all difficulties were at an end underestimated the influence of General Takishima. He was the chief politician of the Japanese military party. When he arrived in Tokyo another political storm appeared, which resembled a typhoon in its suddenness and effect. All the anti-American sentiment in Japan came to his support.

By the first part of January, however, the "war party" had again appeared on the political horizon, and had a sufficient amount of influence with the Tokyo Cabinet to block all the efforts of the United States, acting on behalf of all the other Allies, to bring about an agreement as to the reorganisation and operation of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The Japanese military party had been working secretly in Siberia, despite the events of early November. Through financial and moral support of the Japanese, General Semenov, the 28 year old Cossack, in Chita, was interfering with the transportation of supplies to the Czech-Slovak armies. Semenov was refusing, also, to recognise the Kolchak dictatorship. At one time the Czechslovs were on the point of attacking Semenov when the Japanese stopped the military trains.

The State Department in Washington was compelled again to bring the issue of the operation of the Trans-Siberian Railroad to a decision. Again the attention of the Japanese Government was called to the fact that a policy which the Allies had agreed upon five months previously was still undeveloped because of the opposition of Japan's war party.

At this time every Chamber of Commerce in Japan, every large importing and exporting house, every large financial institution, and every statesman who had been working for Japanese-American friendship united in supporting that party in Japan which sought a solution for the difficult Russian railroad problem, and an agreement was reached—the understanding which was but recently announced by the Acting Secretary of State. Under this agreement the Trans-Siberian Railway "is to be operated under the direction of an Allied Board and under the protection of an Allied Military Staff. The Japanese war party, for the present at least, is impotent, but recent reports from the Far East indicate that this party is still active and that it is at work on a new plan of invasion to begin in the spring, according to which the 52,000 troops which were withdrawn from Siberia last November and December are to be sent back supported by 50,000 more.

The great peace leaders of Japan, however, are expected to win in any fight which develops in Japan with the militarists. The policy of the former is based not only upon the question of expediency but upon the question of strength.

dictation of General Otani, the Allied Supreme Commander in Vladivostok. The Allies soon obtained proof that Takishima was using money in Siberia in a way which was calculated to bring about more disorder and confusion. I believe that one payment of over two hundred thousand yen to Kalmykov has been established.

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## GAOLBIRD AS OFFICIAL.

A man who had been in prison and afterwards became an official in the Ministry of Munitions, was sentenced at the Old Bailey on April 29 to three years' penal servitude.

Well-dressed, and giving the name Paul Henry Clayton, he pleaded guilty to charges of embezzlement.

St. Archibald, Esq., prosecuting, said that since June of last year the prisoner had been employed in the munitions production department of the Ministry of Munitions, at York House, Kingsway. His salary was £12 a week, rising to £100, and he dealt with the disposal of a large number of munitions.

After attending for the sale of a Rolls-Royce motor engine for £1,200, he obtained possession of the cheque which was sent in payment for the engine, and appropriated the money. On his arrest the prisoner was recognised by a detective as Eric Octavius Clancy, a man who had several previous convictions against him for various offences, and who was a fugitive offender from South Africa. Counsel will be instructed the prisoner had served in the French Foreign Legion from July 1916 to January 1917.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 18, 1919.

On London—	3/6 1/2
Bank, Wire	3/6 1/2
On demand	3/6 1/2
30 days sight	3/6 1/2
4 months sight	3/6 1/2
Credita, 4 months sight	3/6 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight	3/6 1/2
On Paris—	53 1/2
On demand	53 1/2
Credita, 4 months sight	53 1/2
On New York—	82 1/2
On demand	82 1/2
Credita, 30 days sight	82 1/2
On Bombay—	nom.
On Calcutta—	nom.
On Madras—	nom.
On Singapore—	nom.
On Manila—	152
On Shanghai—	170
On Yokohama—	nom.
30 days sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama—	163
Gold Esat, 100 fine (per tola)	36 5/8
Silver (Bank's buying rate) \$ 5.55	
Silver (per oz.)	54 1/2
Per Silver in Hongkong	30 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cash	8 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest	7 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin	4 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 18th JUNE, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.

HONGKONG BANK, ... 685 1/2

MARINE INSURANCE.

Canton Ins. ... 437 1/2

North China Ins. ... 1,930 n.

Union Ins. ... 1,190 n.

Yangtze Ins. ... 1,243 n.

Far Eastern Ins. ... 1,243 n.

Fire Insurance.

China Fire Ins. ... 1,141 n.

Hongkong Fire Ins. ... 1,328 b.

Savoy.

Dow Jones ... 84 1/2

H.K. Standard ... 82 1/2

Indo-China (Ind.) ... 82 1/2

Do. (Ind.) ... 82 1/2

Shell Transport ... 195 1/2

Star Ferries ... 1,324 n.

Raffles.

China Sugars ... 1,150 1/2

Malacca Sugars ... 839 b.

Mining.

Kallian Mining Adm. ... 1,074 b.

Langkat ... 1,194 b.

Shanghai Loans ... 1,194 b.

Shanghai Explorations ... 43 b.

Bank ... 43 b.

Tronoh Mines ... 43 b.

Ural Caspian ... 52 1/2 b.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.

H. &amp; E. Wharves ... 1,024 b.

H. &amp; W. Docks ... 1,024 b.

Shanghai Docks ... 1,024 b.

New Engineering ... 1,024 b.

Lands, Hotels &amp; Buildings.

Central Estates ... 1,112 n.

Hongkong Hotels ... 1,112 n.

Hongkong Lands ... 1,112 n.

Humphreys ... 1,112 n.

Kowloon Lands ... 1,112 n.

Land Reclamation ... 1,112 n.

West Point ... 1,112 n.

Corrected.

Ewo Cottons ... 1,275 b.

Kong Yik ... 1,275 b.

Leon Kong Mow ... 1,275 b.

Orientals ... 1,275 b.

Shanghai Cottons ... 1,275 b.

Yangtze Cottons ... 1,275 b.

Miscellaneous.

Cements ... 1,275 b.

China-Borneo ... 1,275 b.

China Light Old ... 1,275 b.

China-Provident ... 1,275 b.

Daily News ... 1,275 b.

H.K. Electric ... 1,275 b.

Macao No. ... 1,275 b.

Hongkong Ropes ... 1,275 b.

H.K. Tramways ... 1,275 b.

Peak Tramways (Old) ... 1,275 b.

do. (New) ... 1,275 b.

Steam Laundry ... 1,275 b.

H.K. Steel Foundry ... 1,275 b.

Water-works ... 1,275 b.

Watsons ... 1,275 b.

Powells ... 1,275 b.

Wisecons ... 1,275 b.

## INTIMATIONS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.	

SATURDAY.

7.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compostore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

## ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

## MACGREGOR'S V.O.S. (PARLIAMENT BLEND) FINEST LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY. EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR WHISKY.

CALDERCK, MACGREGOR &amp; CO., 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## BANKS.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1912.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,000,000

Reserves and Undivided Profits ... 500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 10, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Pong Wai King, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shun Sun, Mr. Kan Yung Po.

Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Chan Kai Ming.

Mr. Mok Ying King, Mr. Yang Yung Shai.

Mr. Wong Joo Sang, Mr. P. K. Kwok.

Mr. Chan Ching Shai, Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

CHIEF MANAGER: Kan Tong Po.

ASST. MANAGER: Li T. Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum, per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4% per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2% per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized in China by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917).

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... 12,278,800.00

Reserve Funds ... 1,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

PEKING: Beijing, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, etc.

NORTH: Miyun, Chobien, Fushien, etc.

SOUTH: Canton, Shanghai, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN BANK).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1895.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 50,000,000.

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 27,000,000.

Reserve Funds ... Yen 5,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

FORMOSA—Keelung, Keelung, etc.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, etc.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND CURRENCY BANK, LONDON.

AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, LONDON.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, China, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIYUHANABATA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

2, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, March 21, 1919.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds ... \$15,000,000

REVENUE FUND ... \$1,000,000

REVENUE FUND ... \$1,000,000

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